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CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO

BOOK III



A ROMAN TROPHY. (From Trajan's Column.) -

C. IULII CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER TERTIUS

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

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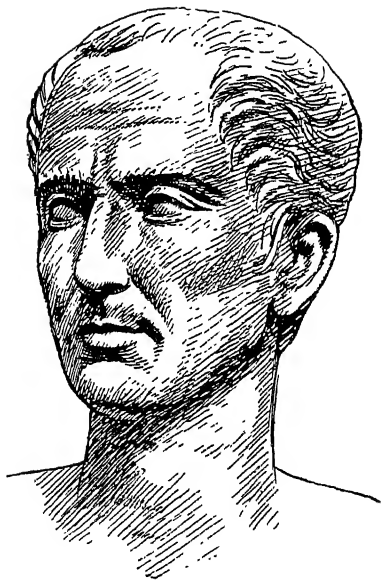
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NOTE

Although both editors, whose names appear on the title-page, are responsible for this book, it is only right to state that the main part of the work has been done by Mr. Gwyther.

INTRODUCTION



Caesar and his Book.

CAESAR'S history of the Gallic war is one of the most remarkable books ever written. If the writer had been distinguished only as a writer—if he had not been a man who played a great part in history—it would still be a very remarkable book.

A Model Military History.

In the first place it may be regarded as a model of what a military history should be. Straightforwardness, clearness, terseness, and combined with these gracefulness, are its leading characteristics. No attempt indeed is made at eloquence. Caesar himself called it 'Commentaries,' meaning perhaps that it was to be regarded rather as an outline than a literary history, as if he was just supplying the raw material, which a great historian might work up. But if this is the meaning of the name, however favourably it may show Caesar's modesty, it is not really a good name. The book is far more than a notebook: it is so finished a history that no one has ever seriously attempted to improve upon it.

Its Subject.

Secondly, the war of which this book gives an account, is in itself exceedingly interesting and important. The great country of France comes for the first time into the light of history. Up to Caesar's time the land and its tribes had been as unknown to the Romans as Germany and its forests were afterwards. 'The enlargement of the historical horizon by the expeditions of Caesar beyond the Alps, was as much an event in the world's history as the exploring of America by European bands. "Daily," it is said in a Roman letter written at this time, "the letters and messages from Gaul are announcing names of peoples, countries, and regions hitherto unknown to us."' And again it is not only France which was thus opened up, but the banks of the Rhine, Switzerland, Belgium, our own island, first make their appearance in Caesar's book.

Again, what a permanent conquest it was. A year or two before Caesar's appearance in Gaul it seemed that the German tribes would press into Gaul, and that Gauls and Germans together would once again begin the forward march into Italy, which had been stopped by Caesar's uncle, Marius, forty years before, and which was carried out successfully four hundred years later. Caesar's conquests changed the course of all this. Not only did the Gauls never threaten Italy again, but they rapidly became as loyal as any of Rome's subjects. They adopted Roman ideas, Roman institutions, and, as modern French shows us, the Roman language.

Its Author.

From a military point of view the series of campaigns which Caesar describes are exceedingly interesting. If

we regard Caesar as a general we find in him an astonishing richness of resources and power of adapting himself to every kind of circumstance. We find him first defeating the great inmigration of the Helvetii, then the famous warrior Ariovistus. We have the operations of our own book, which will be spoken of later; afterwards again the great circumvallation of Alesia. To turn to another side, we have his engineering skill, shown in cutting through the snow of the Cevennes in midwinter, or in making the bridge over the Rhine, which he describes so clearly that models of it can still be constructed. Above all we have Caesar's personal qualities.

(a) **His courage.** Of Caesar's personal courage there can be no question. In his youth, when captured by pirates, he is said to have told them, while yet in their power, that when he was ransomed he would come back and destroy their stronghold, and this promise he kept. The Commentaries are distinguished by rare modesty on the part of the author, but it is very easy to read between the lines and see that the Roman soldiers were inspired throughout by the example of bravery set by their leader. In the second book, when the Romans were on the point of being overwhelmed by the Nervii, and again in the seventh, when the lines that surrounded Alesia were being broken by the men of Vercingetorix, Caesar saved the situation by rushing in person into the thick of the fight, bare-headed, in order that he might be the better recognized by his soldiers. But even were such instances wanting, Caesar's own courage would be proved by the fact that his army was so continually victorious against heavy odds, for no army can fight gallantly if it feels any doubt as to the courage of its leader.

(b) **His affection for his soldiers.** But though reticent concerning his own exploits, Caesar is always ready to bestow praise upon his men. The 'tribuni,' certainly, who were usually men of little experience or military knowledge, he evidently holds in but small respect, though he does not openly blame them, but for the legionary soldier, and especially the tried veteran, he shows the utmost affection. He often goes out of his way to bestow a word of praise upon some action *paullo fortius factum* by the rank and file of the regiment, or to single out a centurion or standard-bearer for some act of conspicuous gallantry. So Sextius Baculus is three times mentioned by Caesar for distinguished bravery. Caesar's regard for his soldiers is well described by Froude, 'He allowed his legions rest, though he allowed none to himself. . . . When a gallant action was done, he knew by whom it was done, and every soldier, however humble, might feel assured that if he deserved praise he would have it. The army was Caesar's family. . . . In discipline he was lenient to ordinary faults, and not careful to make curious inquiries into such things. He liked his men to enjoy themselves. . . . Mutiny and desertion only he never overlooked. And thus no general was ever more loved by, or had greater power over, the army which served under him.'

(c) **His endurance.** On the endurance of Caesar, Suetonius (who lived at the end of the first century A.D.) wrote, 'He was an expert swordsman and rider, and able to endure fatigue beyond all belief. He went before his men on the march, sometimes on horseback, but usually on foot, his head bare in spite of sun or rain. He performed the longest journeys with inconceivable quickness, covering as much as a hundred miles a day in

a light carriage, without any baggage. If a river came in the way he swam it, or crossed it by means of inflated skins, so that he often came to his destination before the messengers he had sent on to give intelligence of his coming.

‘When he heard of the besieging of the Roman camps by the Germans, he disguised himself as a Gaul, and passed through the enemy’s guard-posts, till he came to his men.’

It is easy to understand how a man of such calibre would be idolized by his soldiers.

(d) **His claim to clemency.** When we come to consider the question of Caesar’s clemency, we enter upon more difficult ground. Subsequent events show that Caesar could be clement towards both fellow-countrymen and provincials, but in the actual campaign we see no traces of this moderation. He seems to regard the question from the practical point of view with all sentiment laid aside. The Gauls, fighting for their country, were enemies of Rome, and Rome’s enemies, if they refused to submit, had to be destroyed. Caesar allowed no consideration, no claims of age or gallantry, to turn him from his course of subjugation. So, in this book, all the elders of the Veneti are put to death, and there is a tone of reproach in his words when he mentions that Crassus allowed Adiatunnus’ brave attempt to pass unpunished.

It must be remembered, however, that the Romans were a cruel race, and it is unfair to judge Caesar by our modern standard of humanity.

The One Great Military Autobiography.

Next let us note that the *De Bello Gallico* is almost, if not quite, the only account of a great war written by

the general who conducted the war. The nearest parallel is the book, which also by an odd coincidence is chiefly now-a-days read as a school-book, the *Anabasis* of Xenophon. But the retreat of the Ten Thousand, though an interesting and indeed important incident, can hardly be called a great war. We may perhaps add Josephus' *History of the Jewish War*; but no other instance seems to be known.

It may be mentioned here that Caesar seems to have had a greater share of literary ability than any other great general. Napoleon dictated memoirs, Frederick the Great wrote bad verses; but Caesar, besides writing his two histories, was one of the most eloquent orators of his time. What seems stranger still is that he wrote a treatise on grammar, called *De Analogia*.

Caesar's *History of the Gallic Wars* then (1) is one of the best military histories ever written, (2) tells the history of a very great and important war, (3) shows us the methods, powers, and personal qualities of one of the greatest generals of the world, (4) is the only history of a great war written by the general who conducted the war. But even these do not exhaust its claims on our attention. Let us think who and what Caesar was, besides being a consummate general, the conqueror of Gaul, and an accomplished scholar and writer.

Caesar's Position in History.

The career of Caesar is one of those great examples of the political truth that a revolution is likely to end in a military dictatorship. A country is misgoverned; the people rise against the ruling class and finally defeat it; from the ranks of the victorious party there arises a soldier who makes himself sovereign; thus the Roman,

English, and French revolutions have ended respectively in the sovereignty of Caesar, Cromwell, and Napoleon.

But though these three great men rose to power in much the same way, the sequel was very different in Caesar's case. Cromwell's empire ended with his life: Napoleon's even sooner. Although they both reigned for a much longer time than Caesar, neither of them was able to establish his power on a permanent footing. What a contrast to the empire founded by Julius Caesar! His successors ruled in the West till the fifth century. Out of the ruins of their power rose the 'Holy Roman Empire,' which claimed to have inherited the rights of the Caesars, and which remained in existence, nominally at least, to the present century. The name of Caesar has become another name for emperor. At the present moment the three greatest sovereigns of the world are Queen Victoria, William II, and Nicholas II. The first of these is Kaisari-i-Hind in India, the second is Kaiser of Germany, the third is Czar or, if the common derivation is right, Caesar of Russia.

It does not follow, of course, that Caesar was a greater man in himself than Cromwell or Napoleon. There is an element of chance in things. It was a chance that Caesar had a nephew, who was almost as able in many ways as himself, while Cromwell had an incapable son. But we must take facts as we find them, and the fact remains that the writer of the *De Bello Gallico* was also the founder of the greatest political institution that has ever existed.

Historical Value of the Book.

It is sometimes asked whether Caesar's account of his own wars is to be regarded as absolutely true. The

question can never be answered with complete certainty, simply because we have practically no other accounts of the war to compare it with. One of Caesar's contemporaries, Pollio, threw some doubt on his veracity, but his book has not survived. On the whole we may say—

(1) The facts recorded by Caesar are probably given accurately. The narrative has all the appearance of truthfulness, and there is practically no reason to doubt it.

(2) But when we come to questions of motive, questions bearing on the colour which Caesar puts on his own acts, and those of his opponents, we cannot feel the same confidence. Caesar was made of the same stuff as other men. When he did a bad thing (and he did many in the course of his life) he tried to justify it and to find excuses in the conduct of his enemies. A glaring example of this may be found in our own book. Caesar excuses his cruel treatment of the Veneti by saying that they had violated the rights of ambassadors in detaining his officers. But these officers were not ambassadors at all, simply commissioners sent out to see about collecting supplies. As regards truthfulness, Caesar's book certainly compares favourably with the 'Correspondence' of Napoleon, taken down from his dictation, in St. Helena. For Napoleon's account, which, unlike Caesar's, could be easily verified, has proved full of elaborate falsifications and deliberate misstatements. In fact it shows 'a peculiar talent for misrepresentation' on the part of the author.

The Gallic War.

Caesar's conquest of Gaul extended over a period of eight years.

The First Campaign (B.C. 58) saw the defeat of the Helvetii, who, driven from their homes in Switzerland by the pressure of the advancing Germans, had marched westwards. They were defeated and sent back to their homes. It also saw the defeat of Ariovistus, a German chief who had crossed the Rhine and entered Gallic territory.

The Second Campaign (B.C. 57). The defeat of the Belgae, a warlike tribe in the north-west.

The Third Campaign (B.C. 56) is the subject of the present book.

Caesar had now visited all Gaul successfully, except the Morini and Menapii on the north coast.

The Fourth Campaign (B.C. 55). The slaughter of the Usipetes and Tencteri, two German tribes which had crossed the Rhine.

The first visit to Britain.

The Fifth Campaign (B.C. 54). The invasion of Britain. In this Caesar advanced beyond the Thames, but could not secure any firm foothold on the island. This partial failure in Britain encouraged the Gauls to revolt. Accordingly in the winter of this year the Roman camps in the north were assaulted by the Gauls, with varying success.

The Sixth Campaign (B.C. 53). Spent in subduing the tribes which had rebelled. The revolt, however, spreads southwards.

The Seventh Campaign (B.C. 52). General revolt of all Gaul, headed by Vercingetorix. Suppressed by Caesar with great difficulty.

The Eighth Campaign (B.C. 51). Last sparks of the rebellion extinguished and the government of the new province organized.

Campaigns of the Third Book.

This book consists of four episodes. A summary of the details will be found with the text. Here we will only make a few general remarks.

I. The first of these episodes, which describes the expedition of Galba into that part of Switzerland which we call the Valais, and the imminent danger into which he was brought by a sudden attack on his camp, calls for no especial notice, except that it shows the importance which Caesar attached to keeping the road over the St. Bernard in his own possession. The story of the little campaign is not at all unlike that of experiences of our own soldiers in the northern hills of India. In fact many parallels can be found between our own conquest of Hindustan and Caesar's conquest of Gaul.

II. By far the most interesting and important part of the book is that in which he relates the subjugation of the powerful and intelligent Veneti who inhabited the modern Brittany.

Probably none of Caesar's campaigns illustrates more strongly the versatility of Caesar, and indeed also of his officers and soldiers. He finds himself suddenly called upon to subdue a people whose towns are built into the sea, and who can at once, if hard pressed, take to their ships and go elsewhere. Moreover, when he tries to cope with them on the sea, he realizes the difference between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and finds that the ships of the Veneti are far better adapted to their surroundings than his own. Yet a single battle disposes of them. About this campaign we may note the following :—

(1) The battle with the Veneti is the first sea battle known to history which was fought on the Atlantic.

(2) It is the first instance of sailing vessels being used in naval warfare.

(3) It was this campaign that probably attracted Caesar's attention to Britain. At any rate, the Britons who came to the assistance of the Veneti were the first Britons against whom Caesar fought.

(4) The scene of the battle, the bay of Quiberon, has twice figured in the history of our own navy. It was here in 1759 that Hawke dashed into the French fleet, and with a loss of only forty men, captured, sank or drove on shore the greater number of their vessels. It was hither again in 1795 that the interesting but little-known expedition of Count Puisaye was directed. Some English ships and troops were sent to land a force of French fugitives, who would, it was thought, be able to co-operate with the insurgents called 'Chouans.' They were safely disembarked, but defeated by the Republicans, and fled in panic to the English ships, which few of them however were able to regain.

The victory of Sabinus over the Venelli in the neighbourhood of Normandy has no very noteworthy features. The Roman victory is due to a very familiar cause—the over-confidence of the Gauls.

III. The third episode, the expedition of Crassus to Aquitania, a part of Gaul inhabited by Iberians (akin to the modern Basques rather than Celts), shows us the Roman army confronted by its own methods and tactics. The Aquitanians were kinsmen to the inhabitants of northern Spain, who had been trained in Roman methods of war by the famous outlaw Sertorius, who had fled to Spain

after the victory of Sulla, and for many years defied the whole power of Rome.

In chap. xxiii we find the following:—‘Crassus saw that the enemy wandered about, and occupied the roads, and yet left their camp guarded.’ This is a very significant sentence: it shows us that the great strength of the Roman army lay in its fortified camp, and that when the enemy learnt this secret they became a far better match for the Romans. Crassus’ victory seems to have been due to the fact that while the Aquitanians had adopted the Roman plan of camp fortification, they had not carried it out with Roman precision. ‘The Aquitanian camp was not fortified with the same care on the side of the Decuman gate.’ And so Crassus storms it, and thus ends the war.

IV. In the last episode—the campaign on the north coast against the Morini (called by Virgil the most distant of mankind), we have the familiar picture of a tribe retiring into interminable forests and morasses. Here we must admire the wonderful energy with which Caesar sets to work, building huge barricades of wood to protect his army as they march along; but we have comparatively little opportunity of judging his generalship, as the expedition was completely stopped by the rainy weather.

Note that all the four campaigns of the year 56 (that of Galba in Switzerland belongs really to a previous year) are over sea-board tribes. Thus we see Caesar being irresistibly led on to what is to us perhaps the most interesting event in his life, what also was his one great failure—the invasion of Britain.

THE ROMAN ARMY.

Contributed by A. C. LIDDELL, M.A., Assistant Master
at Nottingham High School.

The legion. From the reign of Servius Tullius (B.C. 578-534) every Roman citizen who possessed a certain amount of property was required to serve in the army and provide his own equipment; only the very poorest were excused from service. The richest men served as cavalry, those who were not rich enough to be horsemen as infantry. In the time of Camillus (B.C. 406) pay (*stipendium*) was given to all soldiers, and a new cavalry was instituted not chosen by wealth. Marius (B.C. 102) abolished property qualifications altogether and enlisted any citizen who was willing to serve, and after the citizenship was given to all Italians in B.C. 89 there were so many poor men ready to become soldiers that the upper and middle classes were no longer called upon, though they remained liable for service. Of the formation of the army in early times not much is known, but from the time of Camillus the legion was drawn up in three lines: the first of 1,200 young men, called *hastati*; the second of 1,200 men in the prime of life, *principes*; the third of 600 veterans, *triarii*. Besides these there were 1,200 *vélites*, light-armed skirmishers. The first three classes were all armed alike with helmet, sword, greaves, cuirass and lance, and each line consisted of ten maniples, and each manipule of two centuries commanded by two centuries. Of the 1,200 *vélites*, twenty were allotted to each century. Hence a legion would consist of—

Hastati¹:

10 maniples of 120 men = 20 centuries of 60 men = 1200

Principes:

10 maniples of 120 men = 20 centuries of 60 men = 1200

Triarii:

10 maniples of 60 men = 20 centuries of 30 men = 600

Vēlites: at 20 to each century = 1200
4200

To each legion also was attached 300 cavalry, divided into ten squadrons (*turmae*) of thirty men each, each *turma* under three decurions and three under-officers (*optiones*).

Besides this levy of citizens, the Italian allies provided a contingent of at least an equal number of infantry and three times as many cavalry. The allied infantry fought on the wings and was divided into twenty cohorts.

The reforms of Marius (B. C. 106-102). Finding that an adequate army could no longer be raised according to the old system, Marius, as has been said, abolished the property qualification, and the army now became an army of mercenary soldiers armed and paid by the state. From this time all the soldiers of the legion were armed alike, while the *vēlites* were done away with, their place being taken by light-armed auxiliary troops. A further change made by Marius was the arrangement by cohorts instead of by maniples. The legion was now divided into ten cohorts, in each of which were three maniples of *hastati*, *principes* and *triarii*, and each maniple contained two centuries. The names *hastati*, &c., after this merely

¹ These names are derived from an earlier formation, for the *hastati* were not armed with a *hasta*, as their name implies; nor did the *principes* fight in the front line.

had reference to the relative rank of the centurions, the officers in command of a century (*centuria*, or more commonly *ordo*).

Number of men in a legion. Nominally the number of men in a legion in Caesar's time was 6,000, but Caesar's would rarely contain more than 3,500 or 3,600; still, whatever the strength of the legion, the number of cohorts was always ten, so that each cohort would consist of, on the average, 360 men, each manipule of 120.

Names of the legions. The legions were numbered according to the order of their enrolment, *prima*, *secunda*, and so on, and they also had special names, given them from various causes; sometimes from the place of levy, as v. Urbana; or from the place where a victory had been gained, as iv. Scythica; or from some distinguishing quality, as vi. Victrix, xxi. Rapax. The cohorts were numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . 10, the first consisting of the most experienced and efficient men.

The auxiliary troops (*auxilia*). Besides the heavy-armed legionary soldiers, there were light-armed auxiliary troops attached to the army, which were either furnished by allied states or raised in the provinces. They served on foot, and their numbers varied according to circumstances, but in an ordinary way they would be at least as numerous as the legionaries. They included javelin throwers (*iaculatores*), slingers (*funditores*) and archers (*sagittarii*), and from the fact that they were usually stationed on the wings (*alae*), they were sometimes called *ālāres* or *alarii*.

The cavalry (*equites*). Each legion had attached to it a body of 300 cavalry (in Caesar's army about 400), composed of foreigners, chiefly Gauls, Spaniards and

Numidians. The cavalry was divided into wings or squadrons (*alae*); each *ala* subdivided into troops (*turmae*), and each *turma* into three *decuriae*, commanded by decurions (*decuriones*). Caesar employed them mainly for skirmishing and scouting purposes, or for the pursuit of a defeated enemy. Their armour consisted of an iron coat of mail, a helmet, greaves, a shield, a lance and a long sword.

The engineer-corps. The engineers (*fabri*) were under the command of an officer called *praefectus fabrum*; their duties were to mend armour, keep the siege material in order, build bridges and superintend mining operations.

Accompanying the army were *cālōnes*, camp-followers, slaves who acted as the soldiers' servants; *lixae*, sutlers, who followed the legions for trading purposes and sold provisions; and *mercatores*, traders who bought the booty from the soldiers. Traders of all descriptions had booths for their goods outside the camp.

The officers of the army. 1. *The general.* The whole army was commanded by a general having *imperium*, full military power; that is, by a consul, praetor, proconsul or proprætor. He wore the *palūdamentum*, a robe of scarlet wool, embroidered with gold; he was called the *dux belli*, but after a victory he was greeted by his soldiers as *imperator*.

2. The *legati* were the lieutenants or adjutants of the general. The usual number was three, but that might be increased at the instance of the general; for example, Caesar had ten in Gaul. They held their appointment from the Senate, but in the campaign were of course answerable to the general, who took credit for their successes, but was at the same time responsible for their

mistakes. In battle they commanded divisions of the army, and might hold independent commands at times.

3. The *quaestors* were the paymasters of the forces, and had charge of the military chest; they had to look after the feeding and paying of the soldiers, the disposal of the booty and of the prisoners to the slave-dealers who followed the army. On occasion they were entrusted by the general with a separate command.

4. The *Tribuni militum* or *militares*. Each legion had six tribunes, each of whom held command for two months. They were chosen partly by the people, partly by the general; Caesar's, however, were all appointed by himself. They were mostly young men of equestrian rank, and their appointment depended rather upon family and personal influence with the general than upon military qualifications. As one might naturally expect, Caesar never seems to have allowed them to conduct any important operations where they had the chance of getting into mischief.

5. The *praefecti* were also of equestrian rank and were appointed by the general. To them were entrusted commands over the allies and auxiliary troops, and various other duties.

6. The *centurions* occupied a place between that of the commissioned and the non-commissioned officer in a modern army. They were chosen, by the general, from the ranks for their experience and skill; but were rarely promoted to higher posts, except from one cohort to another. They were sixty in number, two to each manipule, the senior (*centurio prior*) commanding the first division, the junior (*posterior*) the second division. After the division of the legion into *hastati*, *principes* and *triarii* disappeared, the names were still retained

to signify the rank of the centurions; thus the lowest centurion was *decimus hastatus posterior*, i.e. the junior centurion of the tenth cohort; the senior centurion of the whole legion was called in full *primi pili centurio* (*prior* being omitted and the word *pilus* substituted for *triarii*), but this was usually shortened into *primus pilus* or *primipilus*. The centurions carried as a mark of authority a vine-wand (*vitis*, whence the phrase *vite donari*, to be chosen centurion) and a badge on their helmet, and they took part in the council of war. Caesar often makes honourable mention of the bravery of the centurions.

The arms of the legionary soldiers. 1. The defensive armour consisted of helmet, breastplate, greaves and shield.

The helmet of the infantry (*galea*) was usually of leather strengthened with brass; that of the cavalry (*cassis*) of iron. On the march the helmet was carried hanging in front of the breast.

The breastplate (*lōrica*) was a leather coat, strengthened with bands of metal.

The greaves (*ocreae*) were metal leg-guards reaching up to the knee; usually only one was worn, on the right leg, because the left leg was protected by the shield. Probably, however, *ocreae* were out of fashion in Caesar's time, and no longer worn.

The shield (*scūtum*) was of wood covered with leather and with metal rims. In the middle was an iron knob or stud (*umbo*). The shield was decorated in various ways, and had therefore to protect it a cover which was removed before battle.

2. The offensive arms were the sword and the javelin. The sword (*glādius*) was about two feet long, two-edged

and pointed, intended rather for thrusting than for cutting. It hung by a bandelier (*balteus*) passing over the left shoulder, or from a body-belt (*cingulum*), and was carried on the right side so as not to be in the way of the shield, which was carried on the left arm. Officers, who had no shields, wore their swords on the left side. The javelin (*pīlum*) was between six and seven feet long, and consisted of a wooden shaft and an iron head which was fitted and rivetted into it. This iron head, when the javelin was hurled into any hard object, would bend, and the weapon would then be made useless for hurling back. The *pīlum* weighed about nine pounds, and would carry a distance of from ninety to a hundred feet.

Clothing of the legionary soldiers. Instead of the toga was worn the more convenient *sāgum* or *sāgulum*, a thick woollen cloak or plaid, reaching to the knee and fastened from the shoulder or round the neck with a brooch or buckle. Under this was a sleeveless tunic (*tunica*), also of wool. The feet were protected by *cālīgæ*, hob-nailed leather boots, reaching half-way up the leg.

Pay and length of service. Caesar fixed the pay of the legionary at 225 denarii a year (about £8), the payment (*stipendium*) being made three times a year, with a small deduction for food and equipment. During the early days of the republic, citizens were bound to serve between the ages of seventeen and forty-six; after the time of Marius a soldier entered the army for twenty years; but the legionary could obtain his discharge after sixteen campaigns, the horseman after ten. The discharge after full service was called *missio honesta*, for ill-health *causaria*, and for misconduct *ignominiosa*. Time-expired men who served again voluntarily were

called *evocati* ; they were highly valued, and had special privileges and rewards. They held a higher rank than the common soldier, and were often promoted to be centurions.

The soldier's pack (*sarcinae*). A Roman soldier on the march had to carry for himself everything he needed, so that the weight of his pack amounted to no less than 45 lb., and it was not without reason that he was said to be *impeditus*, encumbered, when carrying this load. Besides his armour, he had to carry a fortnight's supply of corn (sometimes more), several stakes (*valli*) for entrenchment purposes, a saw, basket, spade, hatchet, and cooking-vessel. All these were carried on a pole, or fastened to one of the stakes, over the left shoulder, while in the left hand were held the javelins, and on the left arm the shield, the helmet being hung on the breast. The *impedimenta*, the heavy baggage of the army, such as tents, military engines and the like, were carried by baggage-animals, or in wagons. Before a battle the baggage was piled together (*sarcinas conferre*) and put in charge of a special guard (*praesidium*), and the soldier, when rid of his pack, was said to be *expeditus*, unencumbered.

The army on the march (*agmen*). The army when on the march was ordinarily arranged in single column, though, of course, the arrangement would vary according to circumstances. With this formation there were three divisions, the van (*primum agmen*), the main body (*exercitus*, or *omnes copiae*), and the rear-guard (*agmen novissimum* or *extremum*). The van would have to reconnoitre the country and bring news of the enemy, and for this purpose were sent forward either special detachments (*explōrātōres*), or single scouts (*speculatores*).

Another duty of the van was to select and make ready the place for the camp.

At a fixed distance behind the van marched the main body, and close after it the rear-guard. Each legion was immediately followed by its baggage, with the cavalry riding either on the flank or in the rear. This arrangement was only followed when there was no expectation of an attack by the enemy.

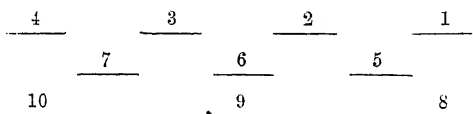
But where an attack was likely, the line of march was almost that of battle, into which it could easily be changed; Caesar calls it *triplex acies*. In this case the soldiers marched in three parallel columns beside each other, and if an attack were made, the columns, by deploying right and left, would find themselves in the usual battle array, with the baggage in the rear. But Caesar sometimes arranged the whole main body in front, then the whole of the baggage, and behind it a rear-guard.

Or, thirdly, the Romans formed a hollow square (*agmen quadratum*), with the baggage in the middle, when a sudden attack was expected.

An average day's march (*iustum iter*) seems to have been about fifteen miles; but in *B. G.* vii. 39, Caesar mentions a forced march (*magnum iter*) of three times that distance.

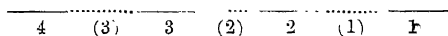
The order of battle (*acies*). Each legion was regularly drawn up in the triple formation (*triplex acies*), that is, of the ten cohorts in a legion four formed the first line, three the second, and three the third; between each cohort was left an interval equal in extent to the length of its front; behind these intervals were placed the cohorts of the second and the third lines respectively. Between each line and the one behind it was an interval

equal to the front of a cohort. The men stood ten deep, so that the cohort presented a front of between thirty and forty deep, according to the number of men in a legion. The three lines formed the *quincunx* (like the figures on a die):



If several legions were engaged, they would be drawn up side by side in this formation. Cohorts 1, 2, 3, 4, would first engage the enemy, and if they failed to make an impression or tired, those numbered 5, 6, 7, would advance through the intervals and take their place, while the front four retired to reform and get breath. The third line was held in reserve, and only brought into action if or when the first two proved unsuccessful¹. On either flank the auxiliaries (*alae*) were posted. When the charge was sounded, the legions advanced till within range (*intra teli iactum*), hurled a volley of javelins, and

¹ Another and more plausible theory is that the cohorts only *advanced* in this formation, and that, before coming to close quarters with the enemy, the cohorts in the front rank extended until they had doubled their original length of front; thus—



The cohorts in the rear would also extend and form a continuous line of supports. The *quincunx* arrangement would be much more convenient for manœuvring purposes than a continuous line, but in actual battle the enemy would have poured in between the gaps and played havoc.

then drew the sword and engaged the enemy hand to hand.

The standards (*signa*). In the days of arrangement by maniples each maniple had its own *signum*, but after the time of Marius the *aquila* became the standard of the whole legion, and the *signa* were the standards of the different cohorts. The *aquila* consisted of an eagle, usually of silver, carried on the top of a wooden staff or pole, which was shod with iron so that it could be stuck in the ground. As standard-bearer (*aquilifer*) was chosen the bravest and strongest of the centurions attached to the first cohort; over his helmet and armour he wore a bear's skin.

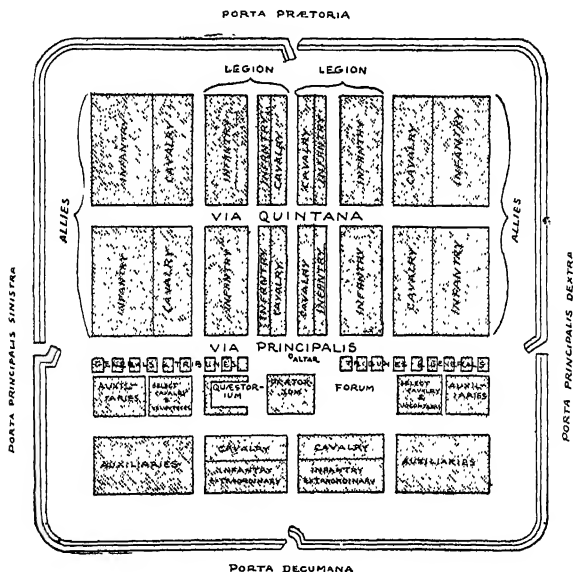
The *vexilla* were flags or banners, square pieces of red, white, or purple cloth, which served as standards for the cavalry, and perhaps also for the auxiliaries; the bearer of the *vexillum* was called *vexillarius*.

There was another *vexillum*, the flag of the general, a large red banner placed near his tent (*praetorium*), which, when displayed, was the signal for marching or battle. The importance of the *signa* is shown by the number of phrases in which the word occurs: e.g. *signa*



STANDARD BEARER.
(From Trajan's Column.)

convellere, ferre, effere, tollere, to break up camp; *signa constituere*, to halt; *signa convertere*, to wheel about; *signa subsequi*, to keep in order of battle; *ab signis discedere*, to leave the ranks; *signa inferre* to advance to the attack; *signa conferre cum*, to engage in battle; and so forth.



PLAN OF A ROMAN CAMP.

The camp. A Roman army never halted for a single night without forming a regular entrenchment (*castra*), big enough to hold all the fighting men, their beasts of burden, and the baggage. A camp occupied for any

length of time was called *castra stativa*; such camps were *castra aestiva*, summer camps, or *castra hiberna*, winter camps. At the end of the day's march a detachment, usually of scouts and centurions was sent forward to choose a suitable place which should be convenient for procuring water, wood, and forage, and afford no facilities for attack. The ground being chosen, the first business was to measure and stake out the camp, so that when the legions arrived they might each proceed to the space allotted them.

The camp was square in form, and the entire position was surrounded by a ditch (*fossa*) which was usually nine feet broad and seven deep, with an embankment (*agger*) on the inside of it, the top of which was defended by a strong fence of palisades (*vallum*).

The *porta praetoria* was in the front and the *porta decumana* at the back, farthest away from the enemy. At the sides of the camp were also two gates, *porta principalis dextra* and *porta principalis sinistra*, between which ran the main road, the *via principalis*, 100 feet wide. Parallel with this was another street, called *via quintana*, fifty feet wide, dividing the upper part of the camp into equal parts. Between the *via principalis* and the *porta decumana* was the *praetorium*, a wide space containing the general's tent, the altars, and the *tribūnal*, a bank of earth, from which the general addressed his men or administered justice. To the right of the *praetorium* was the *quaestorium*, a space allotted to the quaestor and the commissariat stores; to the left the *forum*, a meeting-place for the soldiers.

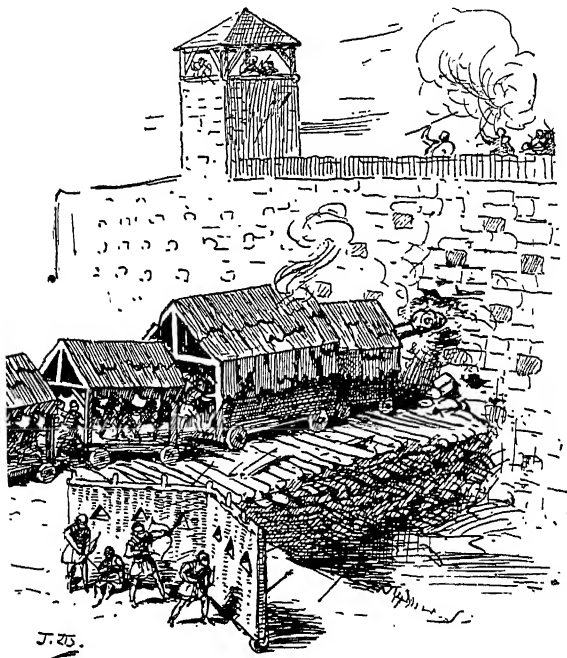
Siege operations. There were three ways in which a town might be taken. (1) By means of sudden assault (*oppugnatio repentina*); in this case the enemy's trenches

were filled up with earth, the gates broken in and the walls pulled down or scaled with ladders. If this method of attack failed, there was (2) the blockade (*obsidēre*, *obsessio*), the object of which was to starve the defenders out by cutting off supplies. The town was surrounded by an inner and an outer wall (*circumvallatio*), the latter as a protection from attack on the part of a relieving force. (3) The third way was the regular siege (*oppugnatio*), in the case of strongly fortified places which could not be taken by either sudden attack or blockade. The principal work of a regular siege was the mound (*agger*). Made of earth and fascines (*crates*) held together at the sides by wooden scaffolding or stone walls, it was begun at some distance from the wall; and rose by a gradual ascent till on a level with the top of that part of the walls against which the attack was aimed.

Partly on the mound, partly on one side of it, were sometimes placed movable towers (*turres ambulatoriae*) brought up on wheels to the walls. These towers varied in height from 88 to 196 feet, and contained from ten to twenty stories (*tabulata*), the upper ones filled with artillery (*tormenta*). Besides the artillery, archers and slingers were posted on the outer galleries of the different stories, which were protected by breast-works, while in the lower stories sappers and miners were placed.

The aries. The battering-ram (*aries*) was the most effective instrument for making a breach in the walls of the besieged town. A stout beam, with a mass of iron at one end shaped like a ram's head, was hung by ropes on a horizontal beam, and swung backwards and forwards so as to loosen the stones of the wall. The loosened stones were picked out of the wall with wall-sickles (*falces*

murales), while single holes were punched in the wall by the wall-borer (*tērēbra*), a ram with a sharp point, which was pushed forward on rollers. Another instru-



BATTERING RAM AND VINEAE.

(From the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus.)

ment of siege was the *tollēno*, a crane with a bucket or basket attached for hoisting the men on to the walls.

The besieged in their turn had various contrivances against these weapons of attack, such as two-pronged forks for overturning the scaling ladders, and cranes with tongs to seize the soldiers of the enemy and drop them within the town.

Protection for the besieging party was afforded by various contrivances:

(1) *Plūtēi*, large standing shields, moving forward on wheels.

(2) *Vīnēae*, long sheds of light scaffolding, 8 feet high, 7 feet broad and 16 feet long, with a roof of boards or wickerwork, and covered with the same at the sides, but open at the ends. The whole frame was covered with raw hides to prevent its being set on fire.

(3) *Musculus*, the mining-hut, a long narrow shed, stronger than the *vīnēae*, especially for the protection of the mining parties.

(4) *Testūdo āřētaria*, a shed of planks covered with hides (as a precaution against burning missiles) to protect the men while digging trenches and making their approaches to the walls, or for covering those who worked the battering-ram.

There was another kind of *testūdo*, made by raising the shields over the head and shoulders, and fitting them closely under each other, so that the whole formed a compact covering like the shell of a tortoise,—whence the name. The soldiers in the first rank stood upright, those in the second stooped a little, and each line successively was a little lower than the one in front of it, till in the last the soldiers rested on one knee. The advantages of this sloping *testūdo* were firstly, that stones and missiles rolled off it; secondly, that other soldiers could advance over it to attack the enemy upon

the walls. The various kinds of *testūdo* were met by throwing down masses of stone, pouring down molten lead or pitch, or by the use of burning arrows. The mound was met by countermining or setting it on fire :

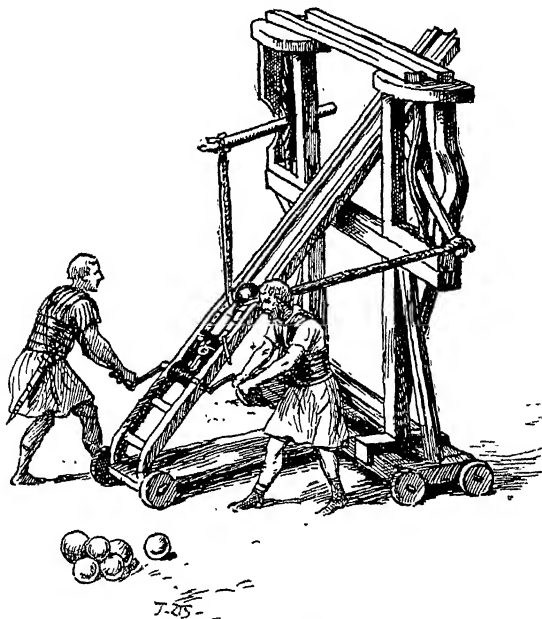


TESTUDO. (From the Antonine Column.)

and against the towers the besieged would try fire, artillery, discharged from the walls, or the erection of counter-towers.

Roman artillery. The general term for any kind of

military engine which discharged missiles is *tormentum* (*torquere*, to twist); the impetus was produced by means of any elastic or twisted substance. *Tormenta* were of two kinds: *catapultae* or *scorpiones*, for discharging heavy



BALLISTA.

darts and spears horizontally; and *ballistae*, which shot stones, beams or balls (up to about 160 lb. weight) at an angle of from 45 to 50 degrees. The average range of both was about 400 yards, and they were repaired and kept in order by the *fabri*.

C. IULII CAESARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
LIBER TERTIUS

CHAPTERS I-VI.

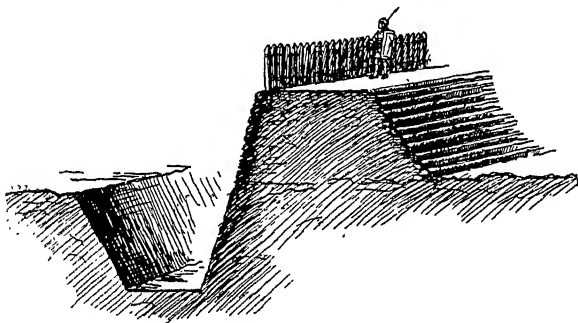
GALBA IN THE ALPS.

I

Galba, sent by Caesar in B.C. 57 to open up a road for commerce through the Alps, establishes himself in the country, and takes up winter-quarters among the Veragri at Martigny.

Cum in Italiam proficisceretur Caesar, Ser. Galbam cum legione XII. et parte equitatus in Nantuates, Veragros Sedunosque misit, qui a finibus Allobrogum et lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano ad summas Alpes pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit, 5 quod iter per Alpes, quo magno cum periculo magnisque cum portoriis mercatores ire consue- rant,

pateferi volebat. Huic permisit, si opus esse arbitretur, uti in his locis legionem hiemandi causa
10 collocaret. Galba secundis aliquot proeliis factis
castellisque compluribus eorum expugnatis, missis
ad eum undique legatis obsidibusque datis et pace
facta, constituit cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collo-
care et ipse cum reliquis eius legionis cohortibus in



TRENCH AND RAMPART OF A FORTIFIED CAMP.

15 vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur Octodurus, hie-
mare; qui vicus positus in valle non magna adiecta
planitie altissimis montibus undique continetur.
Cum hic in duas partes flumine divideretur, alteram
partem eius vici Gallis concessit, alteram vacuum
20 ab his relictam cohortibus ad hiemandum attribuit.
Eum locum vallo fossaque munivit.

II

He learns that the Veragri and Seduni are collecting forces to attack his camp.

Cum dies hibernorum complures transissent frumentumque eo comportari iussisset, subito per exploratores certior factus est, ex ea parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse montesque, qui impenderent, a maxima multitudine 5 Sedunorum et Veragrorum teneri. Id aliquot de causis acciderat, ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendae consilium caperent: primum, quod legionem, neque eam plenissimam detractis cohortibus duabus et compluribus singil- 10 latim, qui commeatus petendi causa missi erant, absentibus, propter paucitatem despiciebant; tum etiam, quod propter iniquitatem loci, cum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent et tela conicerent, ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri 15 existimabant. Accedebat, quod suos ab se liberos abstractos obsidum nomine dolebant et Romanos non solum itinerum causa, sed etiam perpetuae possessionis culmina Alpium occupare conari et ea loca finitimae provinciae adiungere sibi persuasum 20 habebant.

III

He holds a council of war, and it is decided that the camp should be defended.

His nuntiis acceptis Galba, cum neque opus



SCENE OF GALBA'S OPERATIONS IN THE ALPS.

hibernorum munitionesque plene essent perfectae neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esset provisum, quod deditioe facta obsidibusque acceptis nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, consilio 5 celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit. Quo in consilio, cum tantum repentini periculi praeter opinionem accidisset ac iam omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur neque subsidio veniri neque commeatus 10 supportari interclusis itineribus possent, prope iam desperata salute nonnullae huiusmodi sententiae dicebantur, ut impedimentis relictis eruptione facta isdem itineribus, quibus eo pervenissent, ad salutem contenderent. Maiori tamen parti placuit, hoc re- 15 servato ad extremum casum consilio interim rei eventum experiri et castra defendere.

IV

The Gauls attack the camp in full force. The Romans are handicapped by the smallness of their numbers.

Brevi spatio interiecto, vix ut iis rebus, quas constituissent, collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus signo dato decurrere, lapides gaesaque in vallum conicere. Nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare 5 neque ullum frustra telum ex loco superiore mittere et, quaecûmque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae hostes de-

10 fessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant; quarum rerum a nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil poterat, ac non modo defesso ex



BARBARIANS ATTACKING A ROMAN FORT. (From Trajan's Column.)

pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi ac sui recipiendi facultas
15 dabatur.

V

The Romans become exhausted -- the situation, however, is saved by a desperate sortie.

Cum iam amplius horis sex continenter pugnetur ac non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostros deficerent, atque hostes acrius instarent languidiori-

busque nostris vallum scindere et fossas complere
coepissent, resque esset iam ad extremum perducta 5
casum, P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio,
quem Nervico proelio compluribus confectum vul-
neribus diximus, et item C. Volusenus, tribunus
militum, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, ad
Galbam accurrunt atque unam esse spem salutis 10
docent, si eruptione facta extremum auxilium
experirentur. Itaque convocatis centurionibus cele-
riter milites certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent
proelium ac tantummodo tela missa exciperent
seque ex labore reficerent, post dato signo ex castris 15
erumperent atque omnem spem salutis in virtute
ponerent.

VI

*The sortie is successful, and the enemy flee. Galba, how-
ever, quits the district, and retires to the country of the
Allobroges.*

Quod iussi sunt, faciunt ac subito omnibus portis
eruptione facta neque cognoscendi, quid fieret,
neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt.
Ita commutata fortuna eos, qui in spem potiu-
dorum castrorum venerant, undique circumventos 5
interficiunt et ex hominum milibus amplius XXX,
quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse
constabat, plus tertia parte interfecta reliquos per-
territos in fugam coniciunt ac ne in locis quidem
superioribus consistere patiuntur. Sic omnibus 10
hostium copiis fuis armisque exutis se in castra

munitionesque suas recipiunt. Quo proelio facto, quod saepius fortunam temptare Galba nolebat atque alio se in hiberna consilio venisse meminerat, aliis occurrisset rebus viderat, maxime frumenti 15 commeatusque inopia permotus postero die omnibus eius vici aedificiis incensis in provinciam reverti contendit, ac nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante incolumem legionem in Nantuates inde in Allobroges perduxit ibique hiemavit.

CHAPTERS VII-XIX.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ARMORICAN STATES.

VII

Caesar, about to depart for Illyria (in the winter of B.C. 57-6), hears that war has again broken out in the maritime districts near Anjou, where Crassus had his winter-quarters.

His rebus gestis cum omnibus de causis Caesar pacatam Galliam existimaret, superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis, atque ita inita hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere 5 volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est. Eius belli haec fuit causa. P. Crassus adulescens cum legione septima proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemabat. Is, quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, praefectos tribunosque militum com- 10 plures in finitimas civitates frumenti causa dimisit;

quo in numero est T. Terrasidius missus in Esubios, M. Trebius Gallus in Coriosolitas, Q. Velanius cum T. Silio in Venetos.

VIII

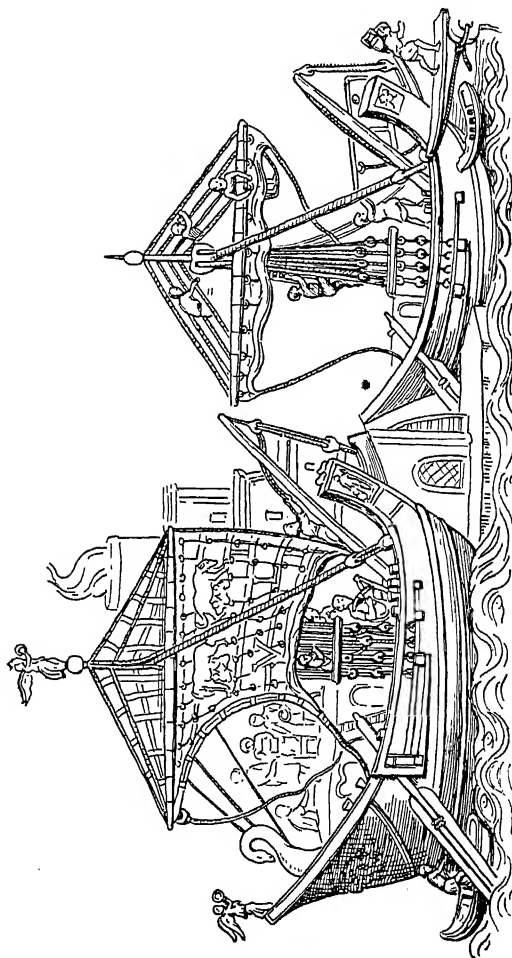
Shows how officers sent by Crassus into these parts to get provisions for his army had been forcibly detained by the several states. The Veneti described.

Huius est civitatis longe amplissima auctoritas omnis orae maritimae regionum earum, quod et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consuerunt, et scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt et in magno impetu maris atque aperto, paucis portibus interiectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes fere, qui eo mari uti consuerunt, habent vectigales. Ab his fit initium retinendi Silii atque Velanii, quod per eos suos se
 10 obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, reciperaturos existimabant. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti, ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, eadem de causa Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent et celeriter missis legatis per suos principes inter se
 15 coniurant, nihil nisi communi consilio acturos eundemque omnes fortunae exitum esse laturos, reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in ea libertate, quam a maioribus acceperint, permanere quam Romanorum servitutem perferre malint. Omni ora
 20 maritima celeriter ad suam sententiam perducta communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat.

IX

Caesar makes preparations for a naval war. Hopes for success on the side of the Veneti, based on the formation of their coast and roughness of their seas. They make an extensive confederacy.

Quibus de rebus Caesar ab Crasso certior factus, quod ipse aberat longius, naves interim longas aedificari in flumine Ligere, quod influit in Oceanum, remiges ex provincia institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari iubet. His rebus celeriter ad- 5 ministratis ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Veneti reliquaeque item civitates cognito Caesaris adventu, simul quod, quantum in se facinus admisissent, intellegebant, legatos, quod nomen ad omnes nationes 10 sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset, retentos ab se et in vincula coniectos, pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare et maxime ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent, providere instituunt, hoc maiore spe, quod multum natura loci confidebant. Pedestria 15 esse itinera concisa aestuariis, navigationem impeditam propter inscientiam locorum paucitatemque portuum sciebant, neque nostros exercitus propter frumenti inopiam diutius apud se morari posse confidebant; ac iam ut omnia contra opinionem 20 acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Romanos neque ullam facultatem habere navium neque eorum locorum, ubi bellum gesturi essent, vada, portus, insulas novisse; ac longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo 25



ROMAN SHIPS IN A HARBOUR. (From a bas-relief.)

atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant. His initis consiliis oppida muniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant, naves in Venetiam, ubi Caesarem primum bellum gesturum constabat, quam plurimas possunt, cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismos, 30 Lexovios, Namnetes, Ambiliatos, Morinos, Diablintes, Menapios adsciscunt; auxilia ex Britannia, quae contra eas regiones posita est, arcessunt.

X

Motives which determine Caesar to carry the war through.

Erant hae difficultates belli gerendi, quas supra ostendimus, sed multa Caesarem tamen ad id bellum incitabant: iniuriae retentorum equitum Romanorum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, tot civitatum coniuratio, imprimis ne 5 hac parte neglecta reliquae nationes sibi idem licere arbitrarentur. Itaque cum intellexeret, omnes fere Gallos novis rebus studere et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines natura libertati studere et condicionem servitutis odisse, 10 priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit.

XI

Caesar distributes his forces in Belgium and Aquitaine to prevent the spreading of the revolt thither. Sends Sabinus to repress agitation among the states to the immediate north of the Veneti. Marches up in person to the scene of conflict.

Itaque T. Labienum legatum in Treveros, qui

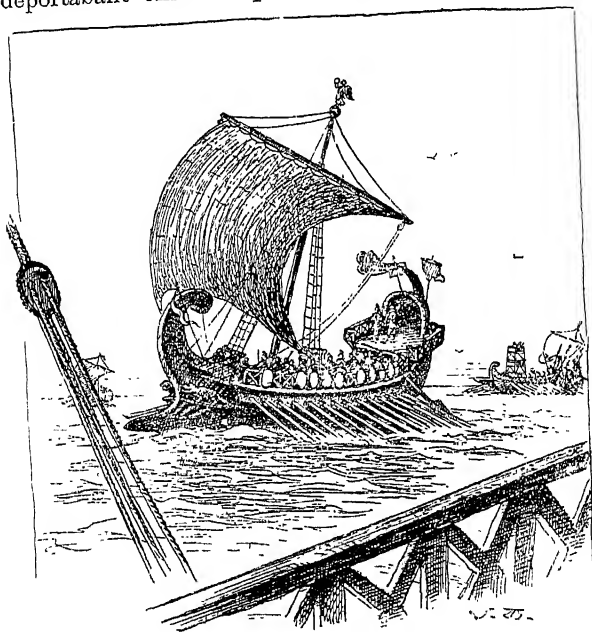
proximi flumini Rheno sunt, cum equitatu mittit. Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat Germanosque, qui auxilio
5 a Belgis arcessiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. P. Crassum cum cohortibus legionariis XII et magno numero equitatus in Aquitaniam proficisci iubet, ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae
10 nationes coniungantur. Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum legionibus tribus in Venellos, Coriosolites Lexoviosque mittit, qui eam manum destinendam curet. D. Brutum adolescentem classi Gallicisque navibus, quas ex Pictonibus et Santonis reliquisque
15 pacatis regionibus convenire iusserat, praeficit et, cum primum possit, in Venetos proficisci iubet. Ipse eo pedestribus copiis contendit.

XII

Caesar finds the task of storming the towns from the land fruitless. It is necessary to wait for the fleet, which is detained in the Loire by storms.

Erant eiusmodi fere situs oppidorum, ut posita in extremis lingulis promunturiisque neque pedibus aditum haberent, cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum XII spatio, neque
5 navibus, quod rursus minuente aestu naves in vadis afflictaerentur. Ita utraque re oppidorum oppugnatio impediabatur; ac si quando magnitudine operis forte superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus

atque his oppidi moenibus adaequatis, suis fortunis desperare coeperant, magno numero navium ap-
 pulso, cuius rei summam facultatem habebant, sua¹⁰
 deportabant omnia seque in proxima oppida reci-



ROMAN SHIPS.

(From bas-reliefs and the Vatican Vergil.)

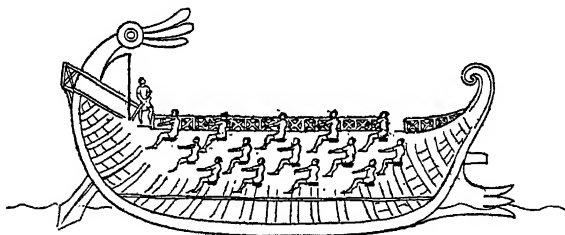
piebant: ibi se rursus isdem opportunitatibus loci
 defendebant. Haec eo facilius magnam partem
 aestatis faciebant, quod nostrae naves tempestatibus¹⁵
 detinebantur summaque erat vasto atque aperto

mari, magnis aestibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus difficultas navigandi.

XIII

The Venetian ships described, and compared with the Roman.

Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factae armataeque erant : carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum aestus excipere possent ; prorae admodum erectae
 5 atque item puppes, ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae ; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam per-



SECTION SHOWING POSITION OF ROWERS ON ONE SIDE OF A SHIP
 WITH THREE BANKS OF OARS.

ferendam ; transtra ex pedalibus in altitudinem
 trabibus confixa clavis ferreis digiti pollicis crassi-
 10 tudine ; ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae ;
 pelles pro velis alutaeque tenuiter confectae ; hae
 sive propter lini inopiam atque eius usus inscien-
 tiam, sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quod
 tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus vento-

rum sustineri ac tanta onera navium regi velis non 15
satis commode posse arbitrabantur. Cum his navi-
bus nostrae classi eiusmodi congressus erat, ut una
celeritate et pulsu remorum praestaret, reliqua pro
loci natura, pro vi tempestatum illis essent aptiora
et accommodatiora. Neque enim his nostrae rostro 20
nocere poterant (tanta in iis erat firmitudo), neque
propter altitudinem facile telum adigebatur, et
eadem de causa minus commode copulis contine-
bantur. Accedebat ut, cum saevire ventus coepisset
et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent facilius 25
et in vadis consisterent tutius, et ab aestu relictæ
nikil saxa et cautes timerent; quarum rerum om-
nium nostris navibus casus erat extimescendus.

XIV

*The fleet at last arrives. Stratagem of the Romans to cripple
the sailing powers of their opponents.*

Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar ubi in-
tellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi, neque hostium
fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque iis noceri posse,
statuit expectandam classem. Quae ubi convenit
ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter CCXX 5
naves eorum paratissimae atque omni genere armo-
rum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae
constiterunt; neque satis Bruto, qui classi praeerat,
vel tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus sin-
gulae naves erant attributae, constabat, quid agerent 10
aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent. Rostro

enim noceri non posse cognoverant ; turribus autem
 excitatis tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris
 navibus superabat, ut neque ex inferiore loco satis
 15 commodè tela adigi possent et missa ab Gallis
 gravius acciderent. Una erat magno usui res prae-
 parata a nostris, falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque
 longuriis, non absimili forma muralium falcium.
 His cum funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant,
 20 comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis inci-
 tato prae rumpebantur. Quibus abscisis antemnae
 necessario concidebant, ut, cum omnis Gallicis
 navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret,
 his ereptis omnis usus navium uno tempore eripe-
 25 retur. Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute,
 qua nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis,
 quod in conspectu Caesaris atque omnis exercitus
 res gerebatur, ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere
 posset; omnes enim colles ac loca superiora, unde
 30 erat propinquus despectus in mare, ab exercitu
 tenebantur.

XV

*The sea-battle in Quiberon Bay. Defeat only averted by
 the above-mentioned artifice.*

Deiectis, ut diximus, antemnis, cum singulas binae
 ac ternae naves circumsteterant, milites summa vi
 transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod
 postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis
 5 compluribus navibus, cum ei rei nullum reperiretur
 auxilium, fuga salutem petere contenderunt. Ac



A SEA-FIGHT, USING THE FALX TO CUT THE RIGGING.

(The *falx* from a cameo and from descriptions; Ships from bas-reliefs and the Vatican Vergil.)

iam conversis in eam partem navibus, quo ventus ferebat, tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent. Quae quidem res
10 ad negotium conficiendum maxime fuit opportuna: nam singulas nostri consecrati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucae ex omni numero noctis interventu ad terram pervenerint, cum ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

XVI

Surrender of the Veneti. Their merciless punishment.

Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque orae maritimae confectum est. Nam cum omnis iuventus, omnes etiam gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant, tum,
5 navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coegerant; quibus amissis reliqui neque, quo se reciperent, neque, quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Caesari dediderunt. In quos eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit,
10 quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris ius legatorum conservaretur. Itaque omni senatu necato reliquos sub corona vendidit.

XVII

The other Armorican states, under Viridovix, unite and attack Sabinus. He does not venture to act on the offensive.

Dum haec in Venetis geruntur, Q. Titurius Sabinus cum iis copiis, quas a Caesare acceperat, in fines

Venellorum pervenit. His praeerat Viridovix ac summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum, quae defecerant, ex quibus exercitum magnasque 5 copias coëgerat; atque his paucis diebus Aulerci Eburovices Lexoviique senatu suo interfecto, quod auctores belli esse nolebant, portas clausurunt seque cum Viridovice coniunxerunt; magnaque praeterea multitudo undique ex Gallia perditorum hominum 10 latronumque convenerat, quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agri cultura et cottidiano labore revocabat. Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris sese tenebat, cum Viridovix contra eum duum milium spatio consedisset cottidieque productis 15 copiis pugnandi potestatem faceret, ut iam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur; tantamque opinionem timoris praebuit, ut iam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere au- 20 derent. Id ea de causa faciebat, quod cum tanta multitudine hostium, praesertim eo absente, qui summam imperii teneret, nisi aequo loco aut opportunitate aliqua data legato dimicandum non existimabat.

25

XVIII

Sabinus, by means of false intelligence, succeeds in making the Gauls attack him in his camp.

Hac confirmata opinione timoris idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit, Gallum, ex iis, quos auxilii causa secum habebat. Huic magnis

praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti ad hostes
 5 transeat, et, quid fieri velit, edocet. Qui ubi pro
 perfuga ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum proponit,
 quibus angustiis ipse Caesar a Venetis prematur,
 docet, neque longius abesse, quin proxima nocte
 Sabinus clam ex castris exercitum educat et ad
 10 Caesarem auxilii ferendi causa proficiscatur. Quod
 ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes, occasionem
 negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, ad castra
 iri oportere. Multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos
 hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio,
 15 perfugae confirmatio, inopia cibariorum, cui rei
 parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, spes Veneticū
 belli, et quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt,
 credunt. His rebus adducti non prius Viridovicem
 reliquosque duces ex concilio dimittunt, quam ab
 20 his sit concessum, arma uti capiant et ad castra
 contendant. Qua re concessa laeti, ut explorata
 victoria, sarmentis virgultisque collectis, quibus
 fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt.

XIX

Defeat of the Venelli and collapse of the confederation.

Locus erat castrorum editus et paulatim ab imo
 acclivis circiter passus mille. Hue magno cursu
 contenderunt, ut quam minimum spatii ad se colli-
 gendos armandosque Romanis daretur, exanimatique
 5 pervenerunt. Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus

signum dat. Impeditis hostibus propter ea, quae ferebant, onera, subito duabus portis eruptionem fieri iubet. Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscientia ac defatigatione, virtute militum et superiorum pugnarum exercitatione, ut ne primum 10 quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent ac statim terga verterent. Quos impeditos integris viribus milites nostri consecuti magnum numerum eorum occide-



A GENERAL ADDRESSING HIS SOLDIERS. (From a bronze coin.)

runt: reliquos equites consecrati paucos, qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt. Sic uno tempore et de 15 navali pugna Sabinus et de Sabini victoria Caesar est certior factus, civitatesque omnes se statim Titurio dediderunt. Nam ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens 20 eorum est.

CHAPTERS XX-XXVII.

CRASSUS IN AQUITAINÉ.

XX

The Sontiates rebel, and attack Crassus while on the march.

Eodem fere tempore P. Crassus, cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quæ pars, ut ante dictum est, et regionum latitudine et multitudine hominum ex tertia parte Galliae est existimanda, cum intellexeret, 5 in iis locis sibi bellum gerendum, ubi paucis ante annis L. Valerius Praeconinus legatus exercitu pulso



A CAVALRY ACTION. (From Trajan's Column.)

interfectus esset, atque unde L. Mallius proconsul impedimentis amissis profugisset, non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegebat. Itaque 10 re frumentaria provisa, auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multis praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa et Narbone, quæ sunt civitates Galliae provinciae

finitimae his regionibus, nominatim evocatis in Sontiatum fines exercitum introduxit. Cuius adventu cognito Sontiates magnis copiis coactis equitatuque, quo plurimum valebant, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti primum equestre proelium commiserunt, deinde equitatu suo pulso atque insequentibus nostris subito pedestres copias, quas in convalle in insidiis collocaverant, ostenderunt. Hi 20 nostros disiectos adorti proelium renovarunt.

XXI

Crassus repels the attack, and attempts to storm the capital of the Sontiates. Is compelled to undertake a regular siege, which is successful.

Pugnatum est diu atque acriter, cum Sontiates superioribus victoriis freti in sua virtute totius Aquitaniae salutem positam putarent, nostri autem, quid sine imperatore et sine reliquis legionibus adulescentulo duce efficere possent, perspici cuperent: 5 tandem confecti vulneribus hostes terga vertere. Quorum magno numero interfecto Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sontiatum oppugnare coepit. Quibus fortiter resistentibus vineas turresque egit. Illi alias eruptione temptata, alias cuniculis ad aggerem 10 vineasque actis, cuius rei sunt longe peritissimi Aquitani, propterea quod multis locis apud eos aerariae secturaeque sunt, ubi diligentia nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, legatos ad Crassum mittunt, seque in deditionem ut re- 15

cipiat, petunt. Qua re impetrata arma tradere iussi faciunt.

XXII

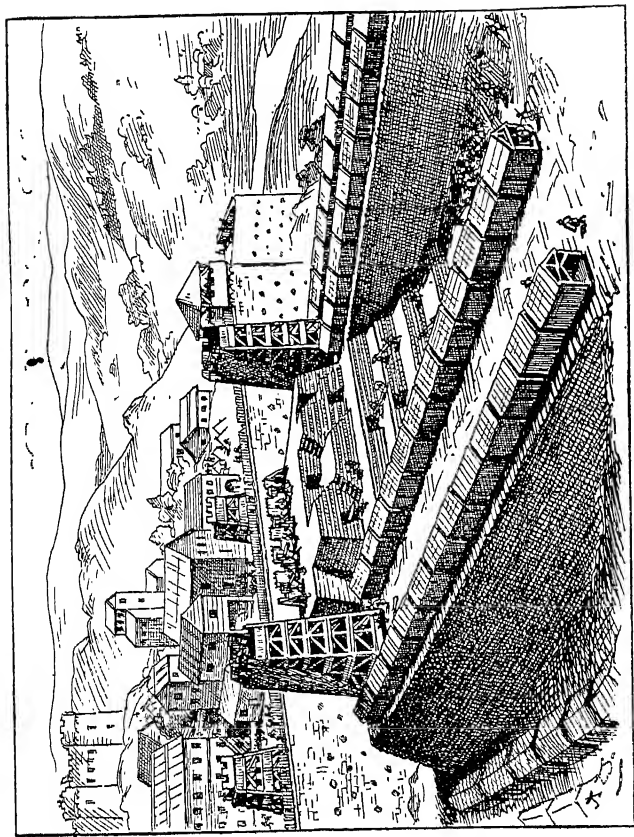
The attempt of Adiatunnus to escape from the surrendered town.

Atque in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis alia ex parte oppidi Adiatunnus, qui summam imperii tenebat, cum DC devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant, quorum haec est condicio, uti omnibus in
5 vita commodis una cum iis fruantur, quorum se amicitiae dediderint, si quid his per vim accidat, aut eundem casum una ferant aut sibi mortem consciscant; neque adhuc hominum memoria repertus est quisquam, qui eo interfecto, cuius se
10 amicitiae devovisset, mortem recusaret: cum his Adiatunnus eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab ea parte munitionis sublato, cum ad arma milites concurrissent vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset, repulsus in oppidum tamen uti eadem deditionis
15 condicione uteretur a Crasso impetravit.

XXIII

Crassus attacks the Vocates and Tarusates, who call in help from Spain. He determines on an immediate assault.

Armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus in fines Vocationum et Tarusatium profectus est. Tum vero barbari commoti, quod oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum paucis diebus, quibus eo ventum



THE AGGER BEING ADVANCED AGAINST A TOWN. (From the model in the Museum at St. Germain, and other sources.)

5 erat, expugnatum cognoverant, legatos quoquever-
sum dimittere, coniurare, obsides inter se dare,
copias parare coeperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas
civitates legati, quae sunt citerioris Hispaniae finiti-
mae Aquitaniae: inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur.
10 Quorum adventu magna cum auctoritate et magna
cum hominum multitudine bellum gerere conantur.
Duces vero ii deliguntur, qui una cum Q. Sertorio
omnes annos fuerant summamque scientiam rei
militaris habere existimabantur. Hi consuetudine
15 populi Romani loca capere, castra munire, com-
meatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. Quod
ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exi-
guitatem non facile diduci, hostem et vagari et vias
obsidere et castris satis praesidii relinquere, ob eam
20 causam minus commode frumentum commeatumque
sibi supportari, in dies hostium numerum augeri,
non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugna decertaret.
Hac re ad consilium delata, ubi omnes idem sentire
intellexit, posterum diem pugnae constituit.

XXIV

*The natives try to avoid open combat. Crassus attacks
their camp.*

Prima luce productis omnibus copiis duplici acie
instituta, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid
hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat. Illi, etsi
propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam
5 paucitatemque nostrorum se tuto dimicatu-ros existi-

mabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur, obsessis



PERSONAL BAGGAGE CARRIED
BY A ROMAN SOLDIER ON
THE MARCH. (FROM TRA-
JAN'S COLUMN.)

viis commeatu intercluso
sine ullo vulnere victoria
potiri, et, si propter ino-
piam rei frumentariae Ro- 10
mani sese recipere coepis-
sent, impeditos in agmine
et sub sarcinis infirmiore
animo adoriri cogitabant.
Hoc consilio probato ab 15
ducibus, productis Roma-
norum copiis sese castris
tenebant. Hac re per-
specta Crassus, cum sua
cunctatione atque opinione 20
timoris hostes nostros mi-
lites alacriores ad pug-
nandum effecissent, atque
omnium voces audirentur,
expectari diutius non 25
oportere, quin ad castra
iretur, cohortatus suos om-
nibus cupientibus ad ho-
stium castra contendit.

XXV

The attack described: the cavalry find the rear of the camp unfortified.

Ibi cum alii fossas complerent, alii multis telis
coniectis defensores vallo munitionibusque depel-

lerent, auxiliaresque, quibus ad pugnam non multum
Crassus confidebat, lapidibus telisque subministran-
5 dis et ad aggerem caespitibus comportandis speciem
atque opinionem pugnantium praeberent, cum item
ab hostibus constanter ac non timide pugnaretur
telaque ex loco superiore missa non frustra accide-
rent, equites circumitis hostium castris Crasso
10 renuntiaverunt, non eadem esse diligentia ab decu-
mana porta castra munita facilemque aditum
habere.

XXVI

Camp stormed from the rear: flight of the natives.

Crassus equitum praefectos cohortatus, ut magnis
praemiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid
fieri velit, ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis
iis cohortibus, quae praesidio castris relictæ intritæ
5 ab labore erant, et longiore itinere circumductis, ne
ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis
mentibusque ad pugnam intentis celeriter ad eas,
quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt atque his
prorutis prius in hostium castris constiterunt, quam
10 plane ab his videri aut, quid rei gereretur, cognosci
posset. Tum vero clamore ab ea parte audito nostri
redintegratis viribus, quod plerumque in spe victo-
riae accidere consuevit, acrius impugnare coeperunt.
Hostes undique circumventi desperatis omnibus
15 rebus se per munitiones deicere et fuga salutem
petere contenderunt. Quos equitatus apertissimis
campis consecutus ex milium L numero, quae ex

Aquitania Cantabrisque convenisse constabat, vix quarta parte relictâ multa nocte se in castra recipit.



A ROMAN CAVALRY SOLDIER. (From a relief on a grave-stone.)

XXVII

All Aquitaine surrenders to Crassus.

Hac audita pugna maxima pars Aquitaniae sese Crasso deditit obsidesque ultro misit; quo in numero fuerunt Tarbelli, Bigerriones, Ptianii, Vocates,

Tarusates, Elusates, Gates, Ausci, Garumni, Sibuzates, Cocosates; paucae ultimae nationes anni tempore confisae, quod hiems suberat, hoc facere neglexerunt.

CHAPTERS XXVIII, XXIX.

CAESAR ON THE NORTH COAST.

XXVIII

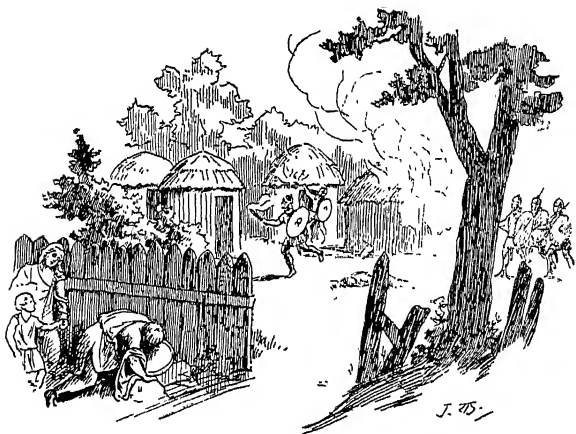
Meanwhile Caesar attacks the Morini and Menapii, who had sent help to the Armorican confederacy. Finds them protected by a dense wood.

Eodem fere tempore Caesar, etsi prope exacta iam aestas erat, tamen, quod omni Gallia pacata Morini Menapiique supererant, qui in armis essent neque ad eum umquam legatos de pace misissent, arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, eo exercitum adduxit; qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coeperunt. Nam quod intellegebant, maximas nationes, quae proelio contendissent, pulsas superatasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes habebant, eo se suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarum cum Caesar pervenisset castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma ceperunt eosque in silvas reppulerunt et compluribus interceptis longius impeditioribus locis secuti paucos ex suis deperdiderunt.

XXIX

Caesar begins to cut down the wood, but has to retire baffled owing to bad weather.

Reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit et, ne quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam, quae erat caesa, conversam ad hostem collocabat et pro vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat. 5



BURNING THE VILLAGES. (From the Column of Marcus Aurelius.)

Incredibili celeritate magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, cum iam pecus atque extrema impedimenta ab nostris tenerentur, ipsi densiores silvas peterent, eiusmodi sunt tempestates consecutae, uti opus necessario intermitteretur et continuatione imbrium 10

64 CAESARIS DE BELL. GALL. LIB. III

diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent.
Itaque vastatis omnibus eorum agris, vicis aedificiis-
que incensis Caesar exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis
Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, quae proxime
15 bellum fecerant, in hibernis collocavit.

NOTES

I.

1. **In Italiam proficisceretur.** This was after the campaign of B. C. 57. Caesar was accustomed to go down into Italy during the winter in order to meet friends from Rome.

6. **quod**, 'the fact that.' See Appendix A. iii. 1.

iter per Alpes: over the Great St. Bernard.

7. **portoriis**: dues exacted by the mountain tribes.

consuerant: contracted for *consuererant*.

8. **opus** here means 'need,' not 'work.'

10. **collocaret**: subjunctive of Indirect Request, introduced by *ut* substantival. See Appendix A. iii. 2 c. *Arbitraretur* is subjunctive because it is subordinate to this indirect clause. See Appendix A. iii. 2 note.

Note that *collocare* means 'to post,' not 'to collect.' It is a common military expression.

secundis . . . proeliis. *Proelium secundum* is frequently used for 'a victory'; so 'a defeat' is *proelium adversum*.

factis—expugnatis—missis—datis—facta. These ablative absolutes are clumsy if translated literally into English. Translate freely, therefore, 'When, after he had won several victories and . . . , ambassadors were sent and hostages given,' &c. See Appendix B.

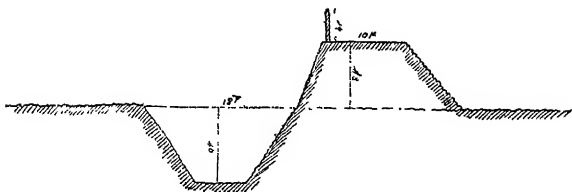
16. **non magna adiecta planitie**, 'with a small plain attached.' Ablative absolute qualifying *valle*.

18. **Cum**: causal; 'since.' See Appendix A. ii. d.

20. **ab his**: to be taken with *vacuum*, 'left empty of them,' 'free from them.' *Ab* here means 'from,' not 'by.'

21. **vallo fossaque.** This was the way in which the Romans always fortified their camps. The earth taken out in making the *fossa* was of course used to make the *vallum*.

The *fossa* (trench) was outside the *vallum* (rampart), and had the practical effect of doubling its height, thus :—



The *vallum* was used by the Romans to stand *on*, not to stand *behind*. The object of it was to enable the soldiers to throw darts *down* upon the attackers. The *vallum* was therefore wide, and flat on the top.

II.

1. *hibernorum* : i. e. of their stay in winter-quarters.

2. *eo*. The Latin expression is more exact than ours. We say, loosely, 'I am going there,' for 'I am going thither.' The Latin never has this confusion.

5. *impenderent*. Subjunctive because subordinate to the indirect statement *montes teneri*. See Appendix A. iii. 2 note.

8. *opprimendae*. *Opprimere* is 'to crush,' not 'to oppress.'

caperent : subjunctive because it is in a sentence introduced by substantival *ut* : 'it had happened that,' see Appendix A. iii. 1. *Id* is here almost superfluous, and has arisen from a confusion between *id acciderat*, 'that (i. e. their departure) had taken place,' and *acciderat ut . . .*, 'it had happened that . . .'

10. *detractis . . . absentibus* explains *neque eam plenissimam*. The 'singular' force of *legionem* is not to be neglected, 'they despised, on account of its smallness, the one solitary legion, especially as it had not its full numbers, since (see App. B. 2 for the abl. abs.) two cohorts had been taken away,' &c. Cut up the *neque* as often into *et non* : so *neque eam plenissimam* = *et eam non plenissimam*, 'and that not a very full one.'

singillatim. The exact meaning of this should probably not be pressed. It may imply little more than 'in small detachments.'

12. *tum etiam*, 'secondly,' following the *primum* above.

13. **iniquitatem loci**: i.e. the Romans would have the disadvantage of the position, as explained in the words immediately following.

cum. See Appendix A. ii. d.

15. **ne . . . quidem** ('not even') always contain between them the word to be emphasized.

16. **Accedebat, quod**: lit. 'it was added that' (substantival *quod*, see Appendix A. iii. 1). Here it is equivalent to 'thirdly,' continuing the *primum . . . tum etiam*. Do not confuse *accidit*, 'it happens,' with *accedit*, 'it is added.'

17. **obsidum nomine**, 'as hostages.' See *nomen* in Vocabulary.

18. **itinerum causa**, 'for the sake of making roads.' *Causa* (unlike *ob*) always looks forward to the future.

19. **occupare** means 'to seize,' not 'to occupy.'

20. **provinciae**. The 'province' of Gaul was the southern district round Marseilles, occupied by the Romans long before Caesar's conquest of the rest of the country. It was afterwards called *Gallia Narbonensis*, but the old name still survives as *Provence*.

finitimae provinciae, 'the province, which lay near.'

sibi persuasum habebant: lit. 'they had it persuaded to themselves,' i.e. 'they were convinced that . . .'

III.

1. **opus hibernorum**: the work of building the camp.

4, 5. **quod . . . existimaverat** explains *nec erat provisum*. He had not made sufficient provision because he had thought . . .

5, 6. **consilio convocato sententias exquirere coepit**. Get rid of the abl. abs. here (and often elsewhere) by translating it as if it were a principal sentence, and then put in 'and' to make sense—'he called a meeting and began to inquire.'

7. **cum**: see Appendix A. ii. d.

tantum repentini periculi: lit. 'so much of sudden danger.' Adjectives of quantity are used substantivally in the neuter singular, with the genitive which is called 'partitive.' So in French *tant, trop, beaucoup*, &c., are followed by *de*. See Appendix D. 1. In English we omit the 'of,' and translate 'so great and sudden a danger.'

praeter opinionem, 'beyond expectation' (not 'opinion'), 'unexpectedly.'

9. **multitudine.** Do not translate *multitudo* by 'multitude' but by 'large numbers.'

10. **subsidio veniri:** (understand *posset*) literally, 'nor could it be come for a help.' There are two things to be noticed here:—

(1) The construction of *veniri*.

If an intransitive verb be used in the passive, it must be used impersonally. So there is no such word as *venior* (*veniuntur*, &c.), but only *venitur* (*venietur*, *veniebatur*, &c.), which means 'it is come.' These impersonal passives are usually best translated by a noun representing the meaning of the Latin verb, together with whatever verb best completes the sense. So—

pugnatur, 'the battle takes place.'

concurritur, 'a rush is made.'

Here the subject can be supplied from *subsidio*. Translate, therefore, 'no relief could be brought.'

(2) The case of *subsidio*.

Verbs of incomplete predication (i.e. to be, become, seem, and passive 'factitive' verbs, viz. make, call, think) require a 'complement' to complete their sense. This is usually in the nominative case (e.g. *factus est rex*), but sometimes in the dative, which is therefore called the 'dative of the complement,' or the 'predicative dative.' (This is only used, however, when some one is indirectly affected by the action, therefore another dative—the dative of the 'recipient'—is always expressed or implied whenever the dative of the complement occurs.) So 'this is a help to me' is turned in Latin to 'this is *for* a help to me,' *subsidio est mihi*. Then, by a natural extension, 'he comes as a help to me,' is *subsidio venit mihi*. The dative of the recipient with *subsidio veniri* here is *sibi* (understood).

11. **interclusis itineribus.** See Appendix B. 2; 'since the roads were blocked.'

13, 14. **impedimentis relictis eruptione facta . . . contenderent:** split up as in line 5 (*consilio convocato*), 'that they should abandon their baggage, make a sally, and march . . .'

14. **pervenissent.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 note.

15. **contenderent.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 c; 'that they should march' (introduced by the idea of 'advice' in *sententiae*).

Maiori . . . parti placuit: lit. 'it pleased the greater part,' i.e. 'it was decided by the majority.' *Placet* was the regular word used in Latin for deciding by vote. The word still survives in the Senate at Cambridge and also in the

Convocation at Oxford, where assent to a proposal is given by the word *placet* and dissent by *non placet*.

16. **rei eventum experiri**: i. e. to see how affairs would turn out: *experiri* conveys the idea of risk.

IV.

1. **vix**. Take this after the *ut*, 'after a short interval, (so short) that time was barely given.' The *ut* is consecutive. *constituissent* is subjunctive because it is dependent upon the subjunctive *daretur*.

4. **decurrere, conicere, &c.** The infinitives are 'Historic.' The Historic Infinitive is used in narration instead of the Indicative, to express rapidity of action.

5. **integris viribus**. See Appendix B. 1; 'as long as their powers were fresh.'

6. **ex loco superiore**: i. e. from the *vallum*.

7. **defensoribus**: ablative of separation after *nudata*.

9. **hoc . . . quod**, 'by this fact, (namely) that. . .'
superari, 'were put at a disadvantage.'

11. **quarum rerum**: partitive genitive after *nihil*.

12. **non modo defesso, &c.** The order is *Non modo nulla facultas ex pugna excedendi dabatur defesso, sed ne saucio quidem facultas relinquendi eius loci ubi constiterat ac sui recipiendi, dabatur*. Another negative has to be supplied after *non modo*.

V.

1. **horis**: ablative of comparison, after *amplius*.

pugnaretur. Impersonal passive use of the intransitive verb. See above on *veniri*, iii. 10. Translate 'the battle continued.' The imperfect shows that it was still going on. So *deficerent*, 'were beginning to fail.'

3. **languidioribus nostris**: see Appendix B. 2; 'as our men grew feebler.'

6. **primi pili centurio**. The centurion in command of the first company, on the extreme right of the first line. This part was held by the senior non-commissioned officer of the legion, and was a very responsible one, for the handling of the legion during action lay chiefly with the centurions, as the *tribuni* or commissioned officers were usually appointed by political influence, and were often without skill or experience in war. The *centurio primipilus* was therefore practically in command of the legion.

7, 8. **quem . . . confectum . . . diximus.** This was told in the Second Book. *Baculus* is mentioned by Caesar three times in all for conspicuous gallantry.

8. **C. Volusenus**: one of the few *tribuni* to whom throughout his narrative Caesar gives a word of praise.

9. **consilii magni et virtutis.** Descriptive genitive, or 'genitive of quality with epithet,' so called because it always contains a noun and adjective together. Without the adjective this genitive cannot be used. See Appendix D. 2.

11, 12. **si . . . experirentur** explains *unam spem*; 'namely, if they should try.'

13. **intermitterent.** Subjunctive of Indirect Command: see Appendix A. iii. 2 c. We should hardly expect this construction after *certaines facit*, which would more naturally introduce a statement than a command. Translate 'tells them to . . .'

14. **exciperent.** *excipio* is the regular word used for receiving and warding off an attack made upon one. Translate here 'parry.'

15. **ex labore**, 'after their exertions.'

post is here an adverb. Do not make the bad mistake of thinking that it governs *dato signo*. 'Afterwards, when the signal was given.'

VI.

1. **quod**: accusative after *facere* understood.

2. **fieret**: subjunctive of indirect question, 'of finding out (the answer to the question) what was being done.'

3. **sui colligendi**, 'of rallying themselves.' Note that *sui*, although plural in meaning, is grammatically singular, being really the genitive case neuter of *suus*.

4. **commutata fortuna**, 'the tables being turned.'

potiundorum: Gerundive; cf. *eundum* from *eo*.

4, 5. **eos . . . circumventos interficiunt**: lit. 'they kill them having been surrounded,' i. e. 'they surround and kill them.' The passive participle is much more frequent in Latin than in English, and often cannot be translated literally.

6. **amplius XXX**: in enumerations of quantity, the *quam* is usually omitted. So *plus tertia parte interfecta*.

7. **quem numerum . . . constabat**: we should say 'which was known to have been the number of the natives who had attacked.'

9, 10. **ne in locis quidem superioribus**, 'not even on the higher ground.'

11. **armis**: ablative of separation, after *erutis*, which agrees with *copiis*; 'stripped of their arms.' They had thrown them away in their flight.

13. **saepius**, 'too often.'

14, 15. **alio . . . consilio . . . aliis . . . rebus**: lit. 'remembered that he had come with one intention, but had found that he had met other circumstances,' i.e. 'that he had become involved in circumstances not at all in agreement with his original purpose.'

15. **maxime**. English would here insert 'but.' 'But most of all, because he was alarmed . . .' Do not translate *permotus* by 'moved.'

15, 16. **frumenti commeatusque**. *frumentum* implies all food made from corn (*fru* = *far* (*farris*) corn); *commeatus* includes all kinds of provisions. The idea would have been more exactly expressed by *frumentum et reliquias commeatus*, which Caesar has elsewhere.

VII.

1. **omnibus de causis**: to be taken with *existimaret*, 'had every reason to believe that Gaul was subdued.' The reasons are detailed in the causal ablative absolutes which follow—*superatis . . . Sedunis*.

4. **Illyricum**. Quite away from Gaul, along the east side of the Adriatic, north of Greece.

profectus esset: still after the *cum*. The principal sentence does not come until quite the end.

5. **eas quoque**: do not omit the *quoque*, 'those tribes too (as well as the Gauls).'

regiones cognoscere, 'get to know the districts.' Remember that *nosco* and *cognosco* are inceptive verbs, and do not mean 'know,' but 'find out.' The perfects *novi* and *cognovi* mean literally 'I have found out,' and so 'I know.'

7. **P. Crassus adulescens**, 'Publius Crassus the younger.' His father, also Publius Crassus, was a famous millionaire and statesman of Rome.

8. **mare Oceanum**: i.e. the Atlantic, as opposed to the Mediterranean. Notice *proximus* here, having the prepositional force of *prope*, and governing the accusative.

11. **frumenti causa**: *vide* above on ch. ii. line 18, 'to get corn.'

VIII.

1. **Huius . . . civitatis**: i. e. the Veneti.

2. **orae maritimae**: sea-board states, as we see below again in line 19 *omni ora maritima ad suam sententiam perducta*.

4. **consuerunt**, 'are accustomed' (from *consuesco*, inceptive. See above, ch. vii, line 5, on *cognoscere*).

scientia atque usu: i. e. in theory and practice.

5, 6. **in magno impetu maris atque aperto**: lit. 'in the great and exposed attack of the sea,' i. e. 'on a coast exposed to the full violence of the sea.' *Aperto* is oddly used, as it is the sea that was 'open,' not the attack.

6, 7. **paucis portibus interiectis, quos tenent ipsi**, 'where the harbours are few and far between, and these, too, in their own possession.'

8. **habent vectigales**, 'hold as tributaries.' What case is *omnes*?

Ab his fit initium. These were the first to begin the arresting of the envoys. Their example is afterwards followed by their neighbours. *fit* is historic present.

11, 12. **ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia**. Notice the use of *ut* here; literally, 'just as the counsels of the Gauls are . . .' Translate 'with one of the hasty and sudden impulses to which the Gauls are subject.'

14. **per . . . principes** may be taken either with *coniurant*, 'through the agency of,' or with *missis*, 'round among.'

16. **eundemque omnes fortunae exitum esse laturos**: i. e. 'would all stand or fall together.'

17-19. **ut . . . malint**: subjunctive of indirect request; see Appendix A. iii. 2, 3.

18. **acceperint** is subjunctive because it is subordinate to the indirect request (see Appendix A. iii. 2 note) being part of the exhortation of the authors of the conspiracy. Others prefer to read *acceperant*, which would cause the sentence to become a mere explanation put in by Caesar himself to qualify *libertate*. See below, ch. xi. line 5, *dicebantur*.

21. **communem legationem**, 'a joint embassy.'

22. **velit**. See Appendix A. iii. 2 note.

suos: understand *legatos*.

remittat. See Appendix A. iii. 2 c. It is introduced by the idea of speaking conveyed in the *legationem*. In English we would insert 'telling him.'

IX.

2. **longius**, 'too far away.' Cf. *saepius* in ch. vi. line 13.

naves . . . longas: i. e. 'war-ships,' built narrow for speed, as opposed to the merchant-ships, built wide to receive cargo. Caesar at once grasps the situation, and seeing that it will be impossible to conquer the Veneti thoroughly on land, orders preparations for a naval war.

interim: i. e. until he himself could arrive.

4. **provincia**: as above, ch. ii. line 20.

6, 7. **cum primum . . . potuit**: lit. 'when he first could,' i. c. 'as soon as he could.' *Per anni tempus*, 'with regard to the time of the year,'—'as soon as the time of the year permitted him.' He had to wait till the winter was over. This brings us up to the summer of B. c. 56.

9. **in se . . . admisissent** (for subjunctive see Appendix A. iii. 2 b), 'they had allowed themselves to commit.' This phrase implies the committing of an action which is felt to be guilty.

10, 11. **legatos . . . retentos** explains *facinus*; 'in that ambassadors had been detained.' The offence is exaggerated by Caesar, as the men were not really ambassadors. He really shuffles on the double meaning of *legatus*.

10. **quod nomen**, 'which title,' or 'which class' (in the mercantile sense of *nomen*,—'heading in accounts').

ad, 'among.'

11. **fuisset**. See Appendix A. iii. 2 note. The subjunctive being part of the *Oratio Obliqua* shows that the whole sentence is to be taken as part of the Gauls' thoughts.

12. **pro**, 'in proportion to,' 'befitting.'

14. **hoc**: ablative of cause; 'with their hopes higher for this reason, because . . .'

16. **aestuariis**: tidal inlets, intersecting the roads, which were thus impassable at high water. The sands at Morecambe Bay, across which the old coach road ran, may serve as an example.

17. **inscientiam locorum**. (Whose ignorance?) The genitive is objective; see Appendix D. 3.

18. **neque**: split this up into *et non* (as with *neque cum plenissimam*, ch. ii. line 9), the *et* joining *sciebant* and *confidebant*, the *non* going with *posse* (not with *confidebant*).

19. **diutius**, 'for any length of time.'

20. **ac iam ut**, 'and even supposing that everything were to turn out.'

21. **plurimum . . . posse**, 'had very great power.'

23. *essent*. See Appendix A. iii. 2 *note*.
 24. *longe aliam atque*, 'a very different thing from.'
 25. *concluso mari*: the Mediterranean.
 29. *constabat*, 'it was agreed.'

X.

3-7. *iniuriae, rebellio, defectio, coniuratio, ne . . . arbitrarentur*. All explanatory of and in apposition with *multa*.

3. *retentorum equitum*. Explanatory genitive, 'the insult of (i.e. which consisted in) detaining Roman knights.' *equitum* means here merely men of position. *eques*, like our 'knight,' although originally applied to men who had money enough to keep a horse for warfare, became simply a title implying wealth.

4. *rebellio* does not in good Latin mean 'rebellion,' but 'renewal of hostilities.' The word for rebellion is *defectio*.

4, 5. *datis obsidibus*. See Appendix B. 1; 'after hostages had been given.'

5. *imprimis*, 'first and foremost.'
ne, 'the fear lest.'

6. *hac parte neglecta*. See Appendix B. 3; 'if this district were left unpunished.'

7. *cum*. See Appendix A. ii. *d*.

9. *omnes autem homines*, 'while all mankind . . .'

11. *priusquam . . . conspirarent*. See Appendix A. ii. *c*. The purpose of Caesar is shown, namely, to distribute his men over the country before any more states *should* revolt.

11, 12. *partiendum sibi*, 'that he ought to divide.' See Appendix F. 2.

XI.

1. *legatum*, 'as commander.'

3. *adeat*. See Appendix A. iii. 2 *c*. The *ut* is omitted, as often in this construction.

4. *in officio contineat*, 'keep them in allegiance.' *Continere* does not mean 'contain,' but 'hold together.'

auxilio. See above, ch. iii. line 10, and Appendix E. 1.

5. *dicebantur*. Notice that this is in the indicative, even though in *Oratio Obliqua*. This shows that it is not part of the original *Oratio Recta*, but an explanation put in by Caesar. See on *acceperint*, ch. viii. line 18.

5, 6. *per vim . . . flumen transire*, 'to force the passage of the river.'

6. **conentur.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 note.

7. **cohortibus legionariis . . . et magno numero equitum.** The cavalry employed by Caesar was composed of auxiliaries (see note on *praefecti equitum*, ch. xxvi); the legions (as yet) consisted of Roman soldiers only.

9, 10. **tantae nationes**, 'such great (i. e. these powerful) tribes.' The tribes referred to are the Aquitani and the Galli (which here implies only the inhabitants of central Gaul, as distinct from the Aquitani and the Belgae).

12. **eam**: i. e. the forces which these tribes might be expected to collect.

12, 13. **qui . . . curet.** See Appendix A. ii. note.

manum destinendam curet. *Curare* with the gerundive means 'to see to the doing of a thing.' Translate 'in order to see that the forces there were kept separate' (i. e. so as not to combine among themselves).

13. **D. Brutum adulescentem**: cf. *P. Crassus adulescens*, ch. vii. line 7.

15. **praeficit** here takes the accusative and the dative; the accusative (*Brutum*) after *-ficit*, and the dative (*classi* and *navibus*) after *prae-*. Prepositions, when compounded with verbs, always take the dative case.

16. **possit.** See Appendix A. iii. 2 note. The *Oratio Obliqua* is in *proficisci*.

17. **pedestribus copiis.** (In military phrases, with verbs meaning 'to march,' the omission of *cum* is common.) *Pedestribus* here includes all land forces, as opposed to sea forces. Cf. *pedestria itinera*, ch. ix. line 15.

XII.

1. **fere**, 'generally speaking.'

ut: consecutive, explanatory of *cuiusmodi*.

3. **cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset**, 'as soon as the tide had come in from the deep sea.'

4. **quod bis accidit semper horarum XII spatio.**

This would naturally mean '(a thing) which happens twice every twelve hours.' This, however, is not consistent with facts, and there are only two possible ways of defending this meaning.

(a) By supposing that Caesar has written carelessly.

(b) By taking it to mean that the tide is on the advance twice in the space of twelve hours, e. g. if the tide is coming in at three in the morning, it will be coming in again at

three in the afternoon. It must be remembered that the Romans had a slightly different method of calculation from ours; they would say, for example, that the space of time from Monday to Wednesday was three days (cf. the dates a. d. iii. Kal. Feb., &c.), where we should say two, because they counted in the days at both ends. This passage may be an instance of this tendency, the tides at each end being counted in. The description, however, would still be very inexact.

The reading in the text, however, admits of a different translation, 'which happens twice (a day) always at twelve hours' interval.' This gives good sense, but is rather forced.

Possibly the mistake, if there is any, lies with the copyists and not with Caesar. Several emendations of the text have been suggested, which, with but slight alteration, give good sense.

(1) Alter *bis* to *his*.

'Which always happens with these (nations) every twelve hours.'

(2) Alter *bis* to *is*, and *accidit* to *accedit*.

'Because this (i.e. the tide) comes in every twelve hours.'

(3) Omit *bis* altogether.

'Which happens every twelve hours.'

(4) Alter *XII* to *XXIV*.

'Which happens twice every twenty-four hours.'

4, 5. **neque navibus**: understand *aditum haberent*.

6. **afflictarentur**: not subjunctive, but conjunctive, being the principal sentence to a conditional clause understood, 'because they would be dashed to pieces' (if they went there).

utraque re, 'by these two reasons.'

8. **operis**: i.e. 'siege-works.'

extruso agrees with *mari*, 'the sea being kept out by a dyke and dams.' Apparently the *moles* were two parallel walls built up along the occasionally-submerged causeway which, as at St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, lay between the town and the mainland. Between these, rubble was thrown so as to form an *agger* (see on ch. xxi. line 10), along the top of which the soldiers could advance to attack the town. When this rampart had been brought up close to the walls of the town, the defenders took ship and fled.

9. **his . . . moenibus adaequatis**. *Moenibus* is dative after *adaequatis*; 'these (i.e. *aggere ac molibus*) having been brought up to the level of the walls.'

12. **deportabant.** Notice the tense, 'they used to remove . . .' (on each occasion).

13. **opportunitatibus:** what advantages?

14, 15. **eo . . . quod,** 'all the easier because . . .' Why is *eo* ablative?

14. **magnam partem.** Why accusative?

15. **nostrae naves:** the ships being built on the Loire, as mentioned in ch. ix. line 3.

17. **mari . . . aestibus . . . portibus:** ablative absolutes.

XIII.

1. **Namque.** Used because Caesar goes on to explain *why* the Roman ships had more difficulty than the Gallic ones.

ipsorum: stronger than *eorum*, as pointing the contrast between the ships of the Romans and those of the Gauls; 'their own ships.' Why would *suae* be wrong?

1, 2. **factae armataeque.** The participles are here used as adjectives; do not, therefore, translate by 'had been.' *Factae* refers to the build of the ships, *armatae* to their equipment.

3. **nostrarum navium:** understand *carinae*; 'those of our ships.' Latin never uses the pronoun in such sentences.

quo facilius. *Quo* (= *ut eo*, 'in order that by this') is used instead of *ut*, final, before comparatives.

4. **excipere,** 'to cope with.' Compare the use of the same word in ch. v. line 14.

6. **totae factae,** 'made altogether out of . . .' Do not confuse *totus* with *omnis*.

7. **quamvis,** 'any' (however great), 'every.'

8. **pedalibus in altitudinem,** 'a foot thick.' *Altitudo* literally 'depth,' here 'thickness' (measuring vertically).

in: lit. 'towards thickness,' so 'as regards thickness.'

9. **crassitudine.** Ablative of quality with epithet (see Appendix D. 2), the epithet being supplied by the adjectival phrase *digiti pollicis*.

11. **alutae tenuiter confectae,** 'skins worked thin.'

12. **eius:** i.e. *lini*, not agreeing with *usus*, but dependent on it.

13. **eo,** 'for this reason,' refers to the second *quod*. The first *quod* is relative, 'which is the most probable reason.'

15. **tanta onera navium:** lit. 'such weights of ships.' i.e. 'ships of such burden.'

15, 16. **regi non satis commode**, 'could not be properly managed.'

16, 17. **Cum his navibus nostrae classi . . . congressus**, 'the engagement between our fleet and these ships' (lit. 'to our fleet with these ships').

17. **eiusmodi**: after *erat*, 'was of such a kind that': *ut* is consecutive.

17, 18. **una celeritate et pulsu remorum**. *Una*, though agreeing grammatically with *celeritate* only, really qualifies the whole expression.

18. **reliqua**, 'everything else,' i.e. all other points in connexion with the ships. Introduce this sentence in English by 'while' or 'but.'

pro, 'in consideration of.'

21. **firmitudo**, 'solidity.'

24. **Accedebat ut**: see ch. ii. line 16 and Appendix A. iii. 1.

25. **se vento dedissent**: i. e. 'had begun to lie before the wind.'

25-27. **et ferrent . . . et consisterent . . . et timerent**. 'Both . . . and . . . and.'

27. **nihil**: adverbial, = *non*.

timerent. The ships are spoken of almost as if they were alive (notice above the word *contumeliam*, usually used only in connexion with persons). Such 'personification' is not frequent in Latin, though common enough in English (e. g. the use of 'she,' referring to a ship).

28. **nostris navibus . . . extimescendus**: see Appendix E. 2.

XIV.

2. **tantum laborem**: lit. 'so great work,' so 'all this heavy work.'

3. **captis oppidis**: see Appendix B. 1; C. 1.

reprimi, 'to be stopped.'

iis noceri posse. Verbs which take the dative are all really intransitive, and therefore have no passive except impersonally. See above on *veniri*, ch. iii. line 10. The dative case remains, whether the verb is active or passive. Translate here 'that no harm could be done them.'

4. **expectandam (esse) classem**. See Appendix C. 1. Remember that *expectare* does not mean 'expect.'

Quae ubi. When a sentence begins with a relative followed by a subordinate conjunction, split the relative up into the demonstrative pronoun, together with whatever

coordinate conjunction best makes sense. So here *quae ubi - et ubi ea*, 'and when it arrived.' The same should be done if the sentence begins with the relative in ablative absolute, as below, line 21 *quibus abscisis*, 'and when these were cut,' and ch. xxi. line 8 *quibus resistentibus*, 'but when they resisted.'

8. **neque**. Split this up into *et non*, as in ch. ix. line 18.

8, 9. **Bruto . . . tribunis militum . . . centurionibus**. Notice that the fleet is in the hands of military officers, and treated as an army.

9. **quibus singulae**, 'who each had the charge of one ship given them.' *Singulae*, literally, 'one each,' but English separates the 'each' from the numeral and attaches it to the noun.

10, 11. **agerent . . . insisterent**. See Appendix A. iii. 2b.

11. **rostro**: ablative of instrument.

12. **noceri (eis)**: see above, line 3.

cognoverant. See ch. vii. line 5; 'they had found out (by experience),' 'they already knew.'

autem, 'and on the other hand.'

13. **tamen** shows that the preceding ablative absolute is concessive, 'even though they raised towers' (on deck).

13, 14. **ex barbaris navibus**. *Ex* = 'on the side of.' The genitive would rather have been expected, but is avoided, as *puppium barbararum navium* would have been awkward.

14. **ut**: consecutive.

ex inferiore loco: i. e. the decks of the Roman ships.

15. **missa**, 'those sent.' An instance of the inconvenience caused by the want of an article in the Latin language.

16. **magno usui**. See *subsidio*, ch. iii. line 10, and Appendix E. 1.

17. **falces**: in apposition to *una res*.

insertae affixaeque: the idea is repeated for emphasis; English would express it rather by the use of an adverb. Translate 'fixed firmly on.'

18. **absimili forma**. Ablative of quality with epithet (see Appendix D. 2). After *absimili* understand *formae* (cf. *carinae planiores quam (carinae) nostrarum navium*, ch. xiii. line 2), 'of shape not unlike that of siege-hooks.'

muralium falcium: long hooks for pulling down walls and battlements in sieges.

19, 20. **cum . . . erant**. *Cum* here means 'whenever.' With this meaning it is followed by the indicative, even in historic tenses.

20. **navigio remis incitato**: lit. 'the ship having been urged on with oars,' i. e. 'by rowing away hard.'

21. **abscisis**: from *abscido* (*ab* + *caedo*); others read *abscissis* from *abscindo* (*ab* + *scindo*).

22. **ut**: which meaning? See Appendix A. ii. b.

cum: see Appendix A. ii. d.

25. **reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute**: i.e. it became a question of straightforward fighting.

26, 27. **eo . . . quod**, 'all the more, because'; see above. ch. xii. line 14.

28. **res gerebatur**. *Res* should be always translated by any word suitable to the passage. So here it means 'action,' 'engagement.'

ut: which meaning? Appendix A. ii. b.

paulo fortius factum. *Factum* is here a noun; 'no deed of valour at all out of the common.'

latère: distinguish from *latère*.

30. **propinquus despectus in mare**, 'a close view down onto the sea.'

XV.

1, 2. **cum . . . circumsteterant**: see on ch. xiv. line 19.

singulas binae ac ternae: i. e. two and (sometimes) three of our ships round each of their disabled ones, separately. Evidently the disabled ships are the only ones referred to. Now that their yard-arms were down, the Romans could attack them at their leisure, one by one (*singulas*).

4, 5. **expugnatis compluribus navibus**: see Appendix B. i; 'after several of their ships had been taken by assault.'

6. **contenderunt**: i. e. those which were not disabled.

7. **conversis in eam partem . . . quo ventus ferebat**: i. e. 'when they turned to run before the wind.' *Ferebat* is intransitive here.

8. **malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit**. *Malacia ac tranquillitas* implies a single idea, and therefore the verb is singular.

9. **ut**: see Appendix A. ii. b. *Ut* is always likely to be consecutive when it is preceded by some such word as *ita*, *sic*, *tam*, *tot*, *talis*, *tantus*, conveying the idea 'so.'

11. **ut**: see Appendix A. ii. b.

12. **noctis interventu**: i. e. if night had not come on, none would have escaped at all, 'and that only because night put an end to the contest.' *Interventu* is ablative of cause.

13. **hora fere quarta**. The Roman day, from sunrise to

sunset, was divided into twelve equal hours. The exact length of the hours therefore varied according to the time of the year. Midday was always constant, the sixth hour ending then at all seasons of the year. Since the present events took place in the autumn, the contest must have begun at about ten or eleven in the morning.

14. **pugnaretur**: see on *veniri*, ch. iii. line 10. Translate here 'the battle continued.'

XVI.

1. **bellum Venetorum**, 'the war with the Veneti'; a kind of objective genitive.

orae maritimae: see above, on ch. viii. line 2.

2. **cum . . . tum** are here 'not only . . . but also.'

omnis iuventus: *omnes iuvenes*. This is an example of the use of the 'abstract' for the 'concrete.' So in English we might say 'All the beauty of London were there,' for 'all the beautiful women of London were there.'

Note. *iuvenis* is not properly translated by our 'youth.' A man was called *iuvenis* among the Romans as long as he was able to serve as a soldier, i. e. till forty-five. Translate here 'all the fighting men.'

3. **omnes gravioris aetatis** (genitive of quality with epithet): i. e. all who served the state by counsel, having become too old for actual warfare.

3, 4. **aliquid consilii aut dignitatis**. (For the genitive see Appendix D. 1.) Literally, 'in whom there was anything of advice or high position.' Translate the sentence 'all those of more advanced years who had any influence or standing.'

5. **navium quod ubique fuerat**, 'all the ships they had had anywhere.' *Navium* is partitive genitive, dependent on *quod*, literally, 'what of ships had been anywhere.' The whole phrase is governed by *coegerant* (the subject being *Veneti*, understood).

6. **neque quo se reciperent neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant**: lit. 'they had not (a place) whither they should betake themselves, nor (means) wherewith they should defend their towns.' The subjunctive is used because the relatives are consecutive (see Appendix A. 2 b), or the sentences may be taken almost as indirect questions; 'they had not (the answer to the question) whither they should betake themselves, or how they should

defend their towns.' English would use nouns instead of these clauses, thus, 'they had nowhere to betake themselves, and no means of defending their towns.'

9. **vindicandum (esse)**: see Appendix C. 1.

eo . . . quo, 'for this reason, in order that.' *Quo* = *ut eo*, as above, in ch. xiii. line 3.

11. **ius legatorum**. An unjustified contention on Caesar's part; see above, on ch. ix. line 10 *legatos retentos*.

11. **omni senatu necato**. A piece of butchery hard to be defended. See Preface, p. 5.

senatu. Caesar uses the Roman word. It merely implies the *omnes gravioris aetatis* above.

12. **sub corona**: i. e. 'as slaves.' In previous times prisoners of war, when guaranteed sound and fit, were distinguished (after the manner of sacrificial beasts) by a garland when put up for sale, those without the garland not being guaranteed. The custom had died out by Caesar's time, but the phrase survived, signifying the sale of prisoners of war as slaves.

XVII.

1, 2. **Sabinus cum iis copiis**: see above, ch. xi. ll. 11-13.

4. **summam imperii**: lit. 'the chief management of the command,' so 'the supreme command.' *Civitatum* is dependent on it.

5. **exercitum magnasque copias**. *Exercitum* refers to the more regularly trained forces, *copias* to the irregular levy.

6. **his paucis diebus**: i. e. within a few days after Sabinus' arrival.

6. **Aulerci Eburovices**. *Eburovices* is an adjective; there were other *Aulerci* (see Map).

7. **senatu**. The elder men, as above, ch. xvi. line 11.

8. **auctores belli**: i. e. refused to ratify it, or lend their authority to it.

14. **castris**: dative after *idoneo*. *Omnibus rebus* ablative, 'in all respects.'

tenebat . . . faceret. What is the force of the imperfect here?

cum: see Appendix A. ii. f.

duum: contracted for *duorum*.

16. **potestatem**. This does not mean 'power.'

17. **hostibus in contemptionem . . . veniret**, 'was beginning to be despised by the enemy.'

18, 19. **nostrorum . . . vocibus non nihil carperetur** (*non*

nihil, not nothing, i.e. something, here used adverbially: see on ch. xiii. line 27): lit. 'was somewhat blamed by the remarks of our own men.' Translate, 'began to be spoken of slightly by our own men.'

19. *tantam opinionem timoris prae-buit*, 'gave them such an impression of his (own) cowardice.'

tantam . . . ut: see above, on ch. xv. line 9.

21. *ea de causa*, 'for the following reason.'

quod. Take *non existimabat legato dimicandum esse* immediately. *Legato* is opposed here to *eo qui summam imperii teneret*. Translate 'because he did not think that a subordinate officer ought to fight an engagement.'

cum tanta multitudine hostium, 'with such superior numbers of the enemy.'

22. *eo absente*: see Appendix B. 1; 'especially when . . .'

eo . . . qui summam imperii teneret: i.e. Caesar.

23. *teneret*: see Appendix A. iii. 2 note.

aequo loco, 'with a favourable position.'

24. *opportunitate aliqua data*: see Appendix B. 3; 'if some good chance were offered.'

XVIII

1. *Hac confirmata opinione timoris* expresses Sabinus' purpose, 'as soon as this impression of his cowardice was well established.'

5. *transeat*: see Appendix A. iii. 2 c.

velit: see Appendix A. iii. 2 b.

Qui ubi. Split up into *et is, ubi*. See on ch. xiv. line 4.

5, 6. *pro perfuga*, 'as if a deserter.'

7. *prematur*: see Appendix A. iii. 2 b. It is dependent on *docet*.

8. *neque longius abesse quin*: lit. 'and that it was not farther off, but that on the next night.' Translate 'and that no later than the next night, Sabinus would . . .'

9. *educat*: subjunctive after *quin*, which is practically a consecutive conjunction.

10. *quod ubi*: see ch. xiv. line 4.

12. *ad castra iri*: see on *veniri*, ch. iii. line 10. Translate here, 'that an attack should be made on the camp.'

14. *superiorum dierum*, 'during the last few days.' Genitive of quality with epithet.

14-18. *cunctatio, confirmatio, inopia, spes, quod homines credunt*: all in apposition to *multae res*. For the sequence of

substantivos, concluded by a substantival clause, see above, ch. x. ll. 3-6.

15. **confirmatio**: i. e. the assertions made by the pretended deserter, which confirmed them in their suspicions, 'corroboratory statements.'

16. **parum diligenter . . . erat provisum**: impersonal passive again, as *iri*, line 13. Translate 'about the providing of which not sufficient forethought had been exercised.'

spes Venetici belli, 'hope with regard to the Venetic war.'

17. **quod**: see Appendix A. iii. 1; 'the fact that.' A good instance showing how *quod* (lit. 'the thing which') comes to mean 'because.' *Causa fuit quod volebat*, in ch. i. line 5, is a parallel instance. The idea here is that 'the wish is father to the thought.'

18. **prius**: take this with the *quam* as one word, *priusquam*, 'until.' For the subjunctive *sit* see Appendix A. ii. c, note.

20. **uti capiant**: see Appendix A. iii. 2 c; it is dependent on *concessum*.

21. **ut explorata victoria**: *ut* = 'as'; 'as if victory were assured.'

23. **quibus . . . compleant**: see Appendix A. ii. note.

fossas . . . compleant: so as to get up onto the *vallum*. So above, ch. v. line 4 *fossas complere*.

XIX.

2. **magno cursu**, 'at full speed.'

3. **quam minimum**, 'as little as possible.'

spatii: see Appendix D. 1.

5. **pervenerunt**: what is the force of the *per*?

cupientibus signum dat, 'the signal which they were impatiently awaiting.'

8. **opportunitate loci**: ablative of cause. Take these ablatives first, 'by reason of the advantage of our position, the enemies' want of skill . . .' *Opportunitate loci* refers to the fact that the camp was at the top of the hill, as shown in the first line of the chapter.

Factum est . . . ut, 'it resulted that.' See Appendix A. iii. 1.

12. **Quos impeditos** after *consecuti*. *Occiderunt* governs *magnum numerum*.

14. **reliquos** after *consecrati*; *paucos* after *reliquerunt*. *Equites* is the subject.

qui . . . evaserant: i. e. who had got clear of the rout before the cavalry came up.

18. **Titurio**: i.e. *Sabino*. See ch. xvii. line 1 *Q. Titurius Sabinus*.

18, 19. **ut... sic**: lit. 'just as... so,' i.e. 'although... yet.'

19, 20. **animus... mens**. Probably no distinction is to be made between these two words, which are used merely for the sake of variation. If there is a difference, it is that *animus* = spirit, *mens* = character; things done on the spur of the moment being said to come from the *animus*, careful and deliberate actions from the *mens*.

20. **minime**, 'by no means.' Translate 'with no power of resistance.'

perferendas. Do not neglect the force of the *per*.

XX.

1. **cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset**: see above, ch. xi. line 8.

2. **ut ante dictum est**. At the beginning of the 1st Book, where Caesar describes the geography of Gaul. Caesar seems to have had an exaggerated idea of the size of Aquitania. He had not yet been there in person.

3. **multitudine hominum**, 'number of inhabitants.'

3, 4. **ex tertia parte**: an adverbial expression, 'as one third.'

5. **sibi... gerendum**: see Appendix C. 1.

paucis ante annis: twenty-two years. This was in the wars with Sertorius (see Vocab.). One of Sertorius' lieutenants had defeated both Praeconinus and Manlius in Aquitania.

8. **non mediocrem**: lit. 'no ordinary,' i.e. 'more than usual.' This is an example of *litotes* or *meiosis*, i.e. the saying of less than one really means. Caesar is rather fond of this, so, for example, in ch. xiii. line 15, *non satis commode regi posse* means practically 'could not be steered at all'; ch. xiv. line 8 *neque satis Bruto constabat*, 'Brutus was at his wits' end'; ch. xviii. line 16 *parum provisum erat*, 'no provision had been made'; ch. xxiii. line 18 *copias non facile diduci*, 'could not possibly be divided.'

9. **diligentiam (esse) adhibendam**: see Appendix C. 1.

11. **Tolosa et Narbone**: ablative of 'place from which,' the preposition being omitted as usual before the names of towns.

12. **civitates**, 'communities.'

provinciae: as above, in ch. ii. line 20.

13. **his regionibus** is dative after *finitimae*, which agrees with *civitates*.

15. **equitatu**: understand *coacto*.

16. **quo plurimum valebant**, 'in which (arm of the service) they were particularly strong.'

in itinere: goes closely with *agmen*, 'while on the march.'

18, 19. **equitatu pulso atque insequentibus nostris**: see Appendix B. 1. Notice the change of tense in the participles.

20. **collocaverant**: see ch. i. line 13.

21. **disiectos**, 'while scattered,' in pursuit of the cavalry.

XXI.

1. **pugnatum est diu atque acriter**: see on *veniri*, ch. iii. line 10. 'The battle was long and fiercely contested.'

cum: see Appendix A. ii. d.

2. **superioribus victoriis**: ablative after *freti*.

3. **in . . . positam (esse)**, 'depended upon'; cf. ch. xiv. line 25.

autem, 'while.'

4, 5. **quid . . . possent**: see Appendix A. iii. 2 b; dependent on *perspici*.

5. **perspici**: impersonal, 'desired it to be seen.'

6. **vertēre**: for *vertērunt*.

7. **ex itinere**, 'on his march.' The Latin more accurately uses *ex* instead of *in*, because he had to break off his marching to attack the town. The phrase implies that Crassus did not originally intend to make regular siege operations, but meant to take the town 'by escalade.'

8, 9. **Quibus . . . resistentibus**, 'but when they resisted' (see on ch. xiv. line 4).

9. **vineas turresque egit**: i.e. he began a regular blockade. The *vineae* were to protect besiegers when approaching the walls; the *turres* were to enable the assailants to get higher than the walls, so as to hurl missiles *ex superiore loco*.

10. **alias . . . alias**, 'on some occasions . . . on others.'

aggerem. The *agger* was a sloping causeway built by besiegers at right angles to the enemies' fortifications, with the object of enabling themselves to get over the *fossa* and onto the *vallum*. It was made of earth, stones, faggots, or any material that could be procured. As soon as the *agger* was extended close enough to the *vallum*, the soldiers would rush up it and storm the camp.

This was the object of the *agger* mentioned in ch. xii. line 8, where it also served the additional purpose of keeping the soldiers above the water.

The counter-move made by the Aquitanians was to work a mine (*cuniculus*) underneath the *agger*, so that the latter fell in, and the work of the besiegers was wasted.

11. **cuius rei**: i. e. of making mines. For the case see Appendix D. 3.

13. **diligentia**: ablative of cause; 'on account of our men's activity.'

14. **his rebus**: ablative; 'that no advantage could be gained by these means.'

15. **ut recipiat**: see Appendix A. iii. 2 c.

17. **faciunt**: supply *id quod iussi erant*.

XXII.

3. **soldurios**. The origin of this word is uncertain; it is perhaps Iberian (Basque). The Iberians were the descendants of the people who had inhabited Europe before the Kelts arrived from the East, and who were driven into the mountains and westernmost parts. The Aquitani had no doubt a large intermixture of Iberian blood. The custom of 'retainers' attached to particular chieftains was common among all Teutonic and Keltic tribes, and it was this tendency that was the foundation of the Feudal System. This, however, seems to be a more extreme case, and is probably an entirely Basque institution.

4. **quorum haec**: from here to *mortem recusaret* is a digression, put in to explain *soldurios*. The main sentence is picked up again later by *cum his Adiatunnus*, which is a mere repetition of *Adiatunnus cum DC devotis* above.

4, 5. **uti . . . fruantur**: explanatory of *haec condicio*, 'that they should enjoy' (practically an Indirect Command).

5. **iis . . . quorum se amicitiae dediderint**: i. e. to whatever leader they should chance to have attached themselves, who in feudal times would have been called their 'liege-lord.' *Dediderint* is subjunctive, both because it is subordinate to the *ut . . . fruantur* clause, and because *quorum* has a consecutive force (see Appendix A. ii. note).

6. **quid**: *quis*, after *ne*, *num*, and *si*, has the meaning of 'any.'

7. **ferant aut . . . consciscant**: after the *ut*, coordinate with *fruantur*.

8. **hominum memoria**, 'within the memory of man.'

10. **recusaret**: see Appendix A. ii. note.

10-15. **cum his . . . impetravit**. This sentence cannot be translated literally, owing to the number of subordinate

clauses. *Conatus* is the temporal use of the participle; *repulsus* has a concessive force, as is shown by the *tamen* following (cf. on ch. xiv. line 13); *clamore . . . sublato* and *cum . . . pugnatum esset* are dependent on the *repulsus*, giving the circumstances of his defeat. Freely translated, it runs, 'With these *soldurii* Adiatunnus tried to make a sally, and though he was driven back into the town (for at the noise of the shouting which was made at that part of the defences, the soldiers rushed to arms, and a fierce engagement took place), yet he obtained permission from Crassus to enjoy the same terms of surrender as the others.'

11, 12. *ab ea parte*, 'on that side': see Vocab., under *ab*.

13. *pugnatum esset*: see on *veniri*, ch. iii. line 10.

14. *tamen* seems to imply that Caesar blames the leniency of Crassus. Certainly Caesar's treatment of the Veneti would lead us to infer that the gallant Adiatunnus would not have met with such chivalrous treatment at his hands.

14, 15. *uti . . . uteretur*: see Appendix A. iii. 2 c.

XXIII.

3. *commoti*, 'alarmed.'

oppidum, 'a town,' i.e. *oppidum Sontiatum* (ch. xxi. line 8). The name of this town is not known.

4. *munitum . . . expugnatum*: *munitum* is adjectival, 'a town (which was) fortified'; *expugnatum (esse)* is the principal verb of the oblique clause.

paucis diebus quibus eo ventum erat, 'in the few days that had elapsed since his arrival,' literally, 'in the few days within which it had been come thither.' *Ventum erat* is the impersonal passive use of the intransitive verb, which has often occurred before.

8. *quae sunt citerioris Hispaniae finitimae Aquitaniae*, 'which are in Hither Spain, lying next to Aquitaine.' *finitimae* agrees with *quae*, and is followed by the dative *Aquitaniae*. *citerioris Hispaniae* is possessive genitive, lit. 'which are (provinces) of Hither Spain.'

citerioris Hispaniae. Spain was divided into two provinces by the river Ebro, the northern portion being called *Hispania citerior*, the southern, *Hispania ulterior*.

10. *magna cum auctoritate*: i.e. the influence and prestige of the Spanish leaders which encouraged the Gauls. We shall perhaps express the meaning of the word best by translating it 'confidence.'

11. **magna cum . . . multitudine** refers to the increase of numbers caused by the addition of the *auxilia*.

12. **Duces** goes in with the predicate; 'those men are chosen as leaders, who . . .'

13. **omnes annos**: i. e. all the time he had been fighting in Spain.

13, 14. **rei militaris**: dependent on *scientiam*. See Appendix D. 3.

14, 15. **consuetudine populi Romani**: because they had been trained by Sertorius, who had been one of the officers in the famous army of Marius.

15. **loca capere**: to occupy favourable spots for camps.

17. **animadvertit** has here two objects, (1) *quod*, referring to what has gone before, and (2) the *Oratio Obliqua hostem . . . augeri*. It is a confusion similar to *id acciderat ut* in ch. ii. line 6. It may be translated 'And when Crassus perceived this, and that in consequence his troops . . .'

18. **non facile**: see above, ch. xx. line 8. Caesar, like Napoleon, avoids the word 'impossible.'

deduci: do not confuse this with *deduci*.

19. **et castris satis praesidii relinquere**, 'and yet used to leave sufficient guard.' For the genitive see Appendix D. 1.

ob eam causam: English would insert 'and' before this sentence.

21. **in dies**: English would begin this sentence with 'while.' The phrase *in dies* always denotes increase from day to day; *cottidie* does not necessarily imply this.

22. **cunctandum**: remember the force of the gerundive (Appendix C. 1).

decertaret originally means 'fight a decisive battle.' As Caesar never uses the simple verb *certo*, however, this meaning need not be pressed.

23. **idem sentire**: i. e. 'agreed with him.'

XXIV.

1. **duplici acie**: the usual arrangement was *triplici acie*, one company supporting another, thus:—



When the first line was fatigued, the second came up

between the gaps and took its place. The third line was held in reserve.

The object of lessening the depth seems to have been to enable the line to be lengthened, while facing superior numbers.

2. *auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis*: apparently to lessen temptation to flight, as it is stated in the next chapter (line 4) that Crassus did not trust these troops.

3. *quid hostes consilii caperent exspectabat*: see Appendix A. iii. 2. b; 'he waited (to see) what plan the enemy would adopt.'

quid . . . consilii: see Appendix D. i.

8. *sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri*, 'gain a bloodless victory.'

11. *coepissent*, 'should begin' (the future would have been used in the *Oratio Recta*).

12. *impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis*. There are two reasons why they would be *impediti* (i.e. not free to fight their best), (1) they would be *in agmine*, in marching order, not *in acie*, in fighting order; (2) they would have their kit to carry.

A Roman soldier's *sarcina* was no light burden, as it consisted of digging and building tools and cooking-utensils, besides his heavy armour and provisions for several days. The whole amounted to about sixty pounds.

The whole phrase *impeditos . . . sarcinis* explains *infirmiore animo*. They thought that their attack would find the Romans less resolute in resistance when fighting under such difficulties.

16. *productis Romanorum copiis*: keep this to the end; 'they kept inside their camp when the Roman forces were led out.'

19. *sua*: i.e. *hostium*.

20. *opinione timoris*, 'impression of their cowardice' (which they had created among the Romans).

24. *audirentur*: why subjunctive?

25. *exspectari . . . non oportere*: *Oratio Obliqua* after *voces*, which of course implies a verb of speaking. English would insert 'saying that.'

27. *omnibus cupientibus*, 'amid general enthusiasm.'

XXV.

1. *cum*, 'while.' This subordinate sentence continues down to *acciderent*. The principal sentence is *equites renuntiaverunt*.

fossas complerent: as in ch. v. line 4.

3. **ad pugnam,** 'as regards fighting.'

5. **ad aggerem:** i. e. to make an *agger*, by which to get onto the *vallum*. See ch. xxi. line 10.

5, 6. **speciem atque opinionem pugnantium praeberent,** 'had the appearance and gave the impression of being combatants.'

6. **cum item:** merely repeats the *cum* of the first line.

7. **pugnaretur:** as above, ch. xv. line 14, ch. xxii. line 12, &c.

8. **ex loco superiore:** from the *vallum*.

10, 11. **ab decumana porta:** *ab*, 'on the side of' (cf. ch. xxii. line 11 *ab ea parte*).

The diagram in the Introduction (p. 24) gives an idea of a Roman camp, on which the Aquitanian one was modelled.

XXVI.

1. **praefectos equitum.** Although Caesar's cavalry consisted of natives, it was under the command of Roman officers. Rome therefore furnishes a parallel to our Indian Staff Corps.

ut . . . excitarent: Indirect Command after *cohortatus*, Appendix A. iii. 2 c.

2. **quid fieri velit:** dependent on *ostendit*. See Appendix A. iii. 2 b.

3. **ut:** note the mood following; what is the meaning of *ut*?

4. **praesidio castris relictæ:** causal use of the participle, giving the reason why they were *intritæ*. For *praesidio castris* see on *subsidio*, ch. iii. line 10, and Appendix E. 1.

5. **ab labore:** not 'by' (as *ab* is only used in this sense with living things) but 'from,' i. e. 'as regards' work.

6. **omnium oculis . . . intentis:** see Appendix B. 1.

9. **prius . . . quam . . . posset:** see Appendix A. ii. c.

10. **videri:** understand *possent*.

cognosci: impersonal, with *quid gereretur* (see Appendix A. iii. 2 b) dependent on it.

rei: see Appendix D. 1.

11. **clamore . . . audito:** see Appendix B. 1.

12. **quod:** i. e. *vires redintegrari*.

in spe victoriae, 'when there is a hope of victory.'

15. **per,** 'everywhere along.'

16. **quos = et hos:** see on ch. xiv. line 4.

apertissimis campis: favourable, therefore, for cavalry.

17. **ex milium L numero:** after *relicta*.

XXVII.

2. **ultro**, 'of their own accord,' without waiting to be ordered.

5. **ultima:** on the borders of Spain.

5, 6. **anni tempore confisae:** because the Roman armies did not campaign in the winter. *tempore* is ablative after *confisae*.

XXVIII.

2. **omni Gallia pacata:** see Appendix B. 4; 'although all (the rest of) Gaul was subdued.'

3. **qui . . . essent:** see Appendix A. ii. *note*.

6. **qui longe** = *sed hi*.

8. **proelio**, 'in open fight.'

contendissent: see Appendix A. iii. 2, *note*.

9. **continentesque . . . habebant:** coordinate with *intelligebant*.

10, 11. **ad quarum . . . cum:** see on ch. xiv. line 4.

12. **neque** = *et non* (see on ch. ii. line 10, ch. xiv. line 8), 'and no enemy appeared.'

13. **dispersis in opere nostris:** see Appendix B. 1. *opere*, the work of making a camp. *dispersis* means only 'out of their ranks,' 'dismissed.'

17. **longius . . . secuti**, 'since they carried the pursuit too far.'

impeditioribus locis: i. e. in the woods.

XXIX.

1. **reliquis deinceps diebus**, 'for the following days, consecutively.'

2. **quis:** see on ch. xxii. line 6 *quid*.

inermibus imprudentibusque, 'while unarmed and off their guard.'

3. **ab latere:** for *ab* see Vocab., and on *ab ea parte*, ch. xxii. line 11.

4. **conversam . . . collocabat**, 'he piled up so as to face the enemy.' The force of the imperfect is that he kept doing it every day.

5. **pro vallo**, 'as a rampart.'

7. **extrema impedimenta:** the rearmost baggage of the enemy, as they retreated.

8. *ipsi*: i. e. the enemy.
 10. *continuatiōe imbrum*: ablative of cause.
 11. *sub pellibus*, 'under canvas.'
 12. *aedificiis*: i. e. isolated houses.
 14. *reliquis item civitatibus*, 'and the rest of those states which...' Particularly the Veneti, Venelli, and Sontiates.

APPENDIX A.

ON SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

These are of three kinds:—

- I. ADJECTIVAL, qualifying nouns.
- II. ADVERBIAL, modifying verbs.
- III. SUBSTANTIVAL, as subject or object of verbs.

The construction of these clauses in Latin is as follows:—

I. ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES

are introduced by a relative pronoun, as *qui*, *quantus*, or *qualis*. The regular mood is the indicative.

II. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES

are of various kinds:—

- (a) Final Sentences (expressing purpose). These are introduced by *ut* (or in the negative *ne*), and have the verb in the subjunctive, like English; e.g.
- xi. line 8. *Crassum in Aquitaniam proficisci iubet, ne tantae nationes coniungantur*, 'he orders Crassus to start for Aquitaine, lest these great nations should combine.'
- (b) Consecutive Sentences (expressing result). These are also introduced by *ut* (negative *ut non*, not *ne*), and have the verb in the subjunctive, *unlike* the English; e. g.
- xiv. line 29. *In conspectu Caesaris res gerebatur, ut nullum factum latere posset*, 'the action took place in the sight of Caesar, so that no deed could pass unnoticed.'
- Be careful to distinguish *ut* consecutive from *ut* final in translation: see note on xv. line 9. Other passages in which *ut* is consecutive are iv. line 3; xii. line 3; xiii. line 18; xiv. ll. 15, 16, 24; xv. line 9; xvii. line 17.

- (c) Temporal Sentences (expressing time). These are introduced by various 'temporal' conjunctions, the most important of which are—

Cum, *ubi*, 'when'; *priusquam*, *antequam*, 'before that'; *postquam*, 'after that'; *dum*, 'while,' 'until.'

The mood employed is the indicative, with the important exception of *cum*.

Rule for the construction of *cum*, 'when.' Primary tenses (present, future, and perfect), after *cum*, are in the indicative; historic tenses (imperfect and pluperfect) are in the subjunctive. Thus—*Cum primum potuit*, 'as soon as he could'; but *Cum in Italiam proficisceretur Caesar*, 'when Caesar was setting out into Italy.'

NOTE. A temporal conjunction often implies purpose. It is then practically a final conjunction, and takes the 'final' construction, i. e. the subjunctive. Thus—

x. line 11. *Putavit exercitum partiendum, priusquam plures civitates conspirarent*, 'he thought he ought to distribute his army before more states should revolt.'

xviii. line 20. *Viridovicem non prius demittunt quam sit concessum*, 'they do not allow Viridovix to go till he agrees.'

Also xxvi. line 11 (*posset*).

- (d) Causal Sentences (expressing cause or reason). These are introduced by various conjunctions, as *cum*, 'since'; *quod*, *quia*, 'because.' *Cum* in this sense always takes the subjunctive. *Quod* and *quia* both take the indicative.

iii. line 4. *Quod nihil timendum existimaverat*, 'because he had not thought there was any need for fear.'

i. line 18. *Cum hic in duas partes divideretur, alteram partem Gallis concessit*, 'since this (village) was divided into two halves, he gave one half to the Gauls.'

Other instances of its use are iii. line 2; x. line 7; xiv. line 28; xxi. line 3.

Distinguish *cum* causal from *cum* temporal.

- (e) Conditional Sentences (expressing a supposition or hypothesis). These are introduced by *si*, 'if,' or *nisi*, 'unless,' and the verb is in the same mood as that of the principal sentence.

- (f) Concessive Sentences (expressing an objection). These are introduced by the following conjunctions:—*quamquam*, 'although,' with the indicative; *quamvis*, 'although,' with the subjunctive; *cum*, 'although,' with the subjunctive; *etsi*, 'although,' with the same mood as that of the principal verb.

xvii. line 16. *Sabinus castris sese tenebat, cum Viridovix pugnandi potestatem faceret*, 'Sabinus kept within his entrenchments, although Viridovix kept on giving him a chance of fighting.'

xxiv. line 5. *Etsi se tuto dimicatueros existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur . . .*, 'although they thought they could fight without danger, yet they thought it safer . . .'

NOTE. Final and consecutive sentences are often introduced by *qui* instead of by *ut*. To translate these sentences, *qui* must be regarded as equivalent to *ut is*, *quem* to *ut cum*. &c. Thus:—

'*qui*' final (in order that . . ., in order to . . .)—

xi. line 12. *Sabinum mittit qui munus distincendum curet*, 'he sends Sabinus in order that he may see that the troops are kept apart,' i. e. 'to see that the troops.'

xviii. line 22. *Virgultis collectis quibus fossas compleant*, 'having gathered brushwood with which to fill up the trenches.'

'*Qui*' consecutive (so that . . ., such as . . .).

xxii. line 9. *Nec repertus est quisquam qui mortem recusaret*, 'no one has ever been found (such as) to shirk death.'

xxviii. line 3. *Morini supererant qui in armis essent*, 'the Morini were the only ones left (so as) to be in arms.'

III. SUBSTANTIVAL SENTENCES.

- i. As subject to the verb. These sentences are introduced by either '*quod*' substantival (=the fact that; or '*ut*' substantival (particularly after 'impersonal' verbs). *Quod* is followed by the indicative; *ut* by the subjunctive.

Quod substantival:—

i. line 6. *Causa mittendi fuit quod volebat*, 'the reason was (the fact) that he wished . . .'

ii. line 16. *Accedebat quod*, 'there was the additional fact that . . .'

xviii. line 17. *Quod fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt*. See Note, p. 84.

Ut substantival:—

ii. line 7. *Acciderat ut subito Galli consilium caperent*, 'it had happened that.'

xiii. line 24. *Accedebat ut . . . ferrent*, 'there was the additional fact that . . .'

xix. line 10. *Factum est ut ne primum quidem impetum ferrent*, 'it resulted that . . .'

2. As object of the verb. Of these there are three most important divisions—

(a) Indirect Statement. (Construction: accusative with infinitive.)

e.g. Direct statement: He goes;

Indirect statement: (He said) that he went.

(This is too common to require detailed reference.)

(b) Indirect Question. (Construction: the subjunctive.)

e.g. Direct question: 'What will you do?'

Indirect question	{	'he knew,'	}	what he should
		'he told him,'		
		'he asked,'		
		'he wondered,'		
		&c., &c.		
				do, or what
				to do.

The Indirect Question is often hard to recognize, as in itself it need present no sign of a question, the question being disguised by the introducing verb. But (e.g.) 'he did not know what to do' means 'he did not know the answer to the question, "What will you do?"'

It may most easily be detected by the first word that occurs in it, which must be some interrogative pronoun (as *quis*, *quot*, *qualis*, *quantus*), or interrogative adverb (as *ubi*, *unde*, *quo*, *quando*, *cur*). The occurrence of one of these, followed by a subjunctive, should immediately put the student upon his guard.

ix. line 9. *Quantum in se facinus admisissent, intellegebant*, 'they understood what an offence they had committed.'

xiv. line 10. *Neque satis constabat quid agerent*, 'they were not sure what to do.'

xviii. line 5. *Quid fieri velit, edocet*, 'he tells them what he wants to be done.'

Other examples are to be found in xviii. line 7, xxi. line 5, xxiv. line 3, xxvi. ll. 3, 10.

(c) Indirect Command or Request. (Construction: the subjunctive, with or without *ut* substantival.)

Direct command or request: Do this.

Indirect command: { (He told him) } to do this.

Indirect request: { (He asked him) }

These sentences are easy to recognize, as they are introduced by a verb implying a command or request.

Indirect Command.

xi. line 3. *Huic mandat Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat*, 'he tells him to go to the Remi.'

xxvi. line 2. *Crassus equitum praelectos cohortatus ut suos excitarent*, 'having urged the officers to encourage their men.'

Other examples (rather more disguised) are iii. line 15, v. line 13, viii. line 22. See the notes on these passages.

Indirect Request.

viii. line 19. *Reliquas civitates sollicitant ut perferre malint*, 'they urge the rest of the states to choose to . . .'

xviii. line 5. *Huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat*, 'he persuades him to go over to the enemy.'

Also xxi. line 16, xxii. line 15.

These three types of sentences—the Indirect Statement, Indirect Question, and Indirect Command and Request, are classed together under the name of *Oratio Obliqua*.

NOTE. All subordinate clauses dependent on a sentence in *Oratio Obliqua* must be in the subjunctive. So—

viii. line 10. *Suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, recipituros (esse) existimabant*, 'they thought (that they would get back the hostages (whom they had given to Crassus))' ('<>') encloses the *Oratio Obliqua*, '()' the suboblique clause).

xxviii. line 8. *Intelligebant (maximas nationes (quae proelio contendissent), pulsas esse)*.

xi. line 16. *Iubet (cum primum possit) in Italiam proficisci*.

iii. line 14. *Sententiae dicebantur (ut isdem itineribus (quibus eo pervenissent) contenderent)*.

Other examples are viii. line 18 (*acceperint*), viii. line 22 (*velit*), ix. line 23 (*gesturi essent*), xi. line 6 (*conentur*), xvii. line 23 (*teneret*).

APPENDIX B.

ON THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

Temporal, Causal, Conditional, and Concessive Sentences may be expressed in the 'Ablative Absolute,' instead of by the constructions explained in Appendix A.

These Ablative Absolutes should not be translated literally; their meaning can usually best be expressed by the use of a subordinate sentence in English, introduced by whatever

conjunction is required by the sense of the passage. Thus—

1. Temporal Ablative Absolute.

iv. line 5. *Integris viribus fortiter repugnare*, 'while their strength lasted.'

v. line 4. *Languidioribus nostris vallum scindere*, 'as our men grew fainter.'

v. line 15. *Dato signo ex castris erumperent*, 'as soon as the signal was given.'

xiv. line 1. *Compluribus expugnatis oppidis*, 'after many of their towns had been stormed.'

xiv. line 21. *Quibus abscisis*, 'when these had been cut away.'

Other instances are xv. line 4, xviii. line 21, xxiii. line 1, xxvi. line 3, xxviii. line 13.

When the temporal ablative absolute refers to the subject of the sentence it may be translated by the use of the past participle active (which is wanting in Latin verbs), so—

xxiii. line 1. *Obsidibus acceptis*, *Crassus profectus est*, 'Crassus, having received hostages, set out.'

For a third way of translating this ablative absolute see note on *consilio convocato*, iii. line 5.

2. Causal Ablative Absolute.

ii. line 10. (*Legionem*) *neque plenissimam detractis cohortibus duabus*, 'not very full, since two cohorts had been withdrawn.'

iii. line 10. *Neque commeatus supportari interclusis itineribus possent*, 'since the roads were blocked.'

Other instances are in vii. ll. 2, 3, xxi. line 9.

3. Conditional Ablative Absolute.

x. line 6. *Ne hac parte neglecta reliquae nationes sibi idem licere arbitrarentur*, 'if this quarter was neglected.'

xvii line 24. *Nisi aequo loco aut opportunitate aliqua data*, 'except on favourable ground, or if some good chance offered.'

4. Concessive Ablative Absolute.

xiv. line 12. *Turribus excitatis tamen has altitudo puppium superabat*, 'even though towers were built, yet . . .'

xxviii. line 2. *Omni Gallia pacata Morini supererant*, 'although the rest of Gaul was subdued.'

APPENDIX C.

ON THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

This part of the verb has two distinct uses; (1) as subject, (2) in the oblique cases.

1. As subject (remember that this, in the accusative and infinitive construction, is in the accusative case). Here the gerundive always conveys the idea of meetness or necessity, and must be translated with the words 'must' or 'ought.' So—
 - xiv. line 4. *Statuit expectandam (esse) classem*, 'he decided that he ought to wait for his fleet (literally, that his fleet was to-be-waited-for).'
 - xiii. line 28. *Quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erat extimescendus*, 'all which risks had to be feared by our ships.' For the case of *nostris navibus* see Appendix E. 2. If the verb is intransitive, the impersonal gerundive (neuter singular) is used—
 - xvii. line 24. *Legato non dimicandum (esse) existimabat*, 'he did not think a subordinate officer ought to fight.'
 For other instances of these usages see iii. line 5, x. line 11, xx. line 5, xxiii. line 22.
2. In the Oblique Cases there is no idea of meetness or necessity at all.

The Gerund is a simple verbal noun (so *ad pugnandum*, 'for fighting'; *hiemandi causa*, 'with the object of wintering,' &c.).

The Gerundive is a verbal adjective, of the passive voice, and is used in the idiom known as 'Gerundive Attraction.'

This may be explained as follows:—

Take, for example, the phrase 'of surprising the legion.' This would be, literally, *opprimendi* (genitive of the Gerund) *legionem* (accusative after *opprimendi*). The Romans, however, 'attracted' *legionem* into the case of *opprimendi*, and then, turning *opprimendi* into an

adjective (i. e. into the Gerundive), 'attracted' it in turn so as to agree with *legionis*, thus:—

<i>opprimendi</i>	<i>legionem</i>
<i>legionis</i>	<i>opprimendae</i>

So ('by surprising the legion')

<i>opprimendo</i>	<i>legionem</i>	would have become
<i>legione</i>	<i>opprimenda</i>	

So

<i>opprimendo</i>	<i>legiones</i>
<i>legionibus</i>	<i>opprimendis</i>

Instances in the book are:—

ii. line 8. *Legionis opprimendae.*

iv. line 2. *Rebus collocandis.*

iv. line 14. *Sui recipiendi facultas.*

vi. line 5. *Spem potiundorum castrorum.*

xviii. line 10. *Auxilii ferendi causa.*

xviii. line 12. *Occasionem negotii bene gerendi.*

xix. line 3. *Ad se colligendos.*

xix. line 18. *Ad bella suscipienda.* line 20. *Ad calamitates perferendas.*

xxv. line 4. *Lapidibus telisque subministrandis.*

For the peculiar use of the Gerundive after *curo* see note on xi. line 12.

APPENDIX D.

ON SOME USES OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

The only idiomatic uses of the genitive in the third book are—

1. **The Partitive Genitive.** See on iii. line 7. The name explains itself. Examples are to be found in—

iii. line 7. *Tantum periculi*, 'so much (of) danger.'

iv. line 11. *Quarum rerum nihil.*

xvi. line 4. *Aliquid consilii aut dignitatis.* line 5. *Narium quod ubique fuerat.*

xix. line 3. *Quam minimum spatii.*

xxiii. line 19. *Satis praesidii.*

xxvi. line 10. *Quid rei gereretur.*

2. Descriptive Genitive (or Genitive of Quality with Epithet). See on v. line 9. Examples are to be found in—

v. line 9. *Vir consilii magni et virtutis*, 'a man of great resource and courage.'

xvi. line 3. *Omnes gravioris aetatis.*

Also the phrase *eiusmodi*, which frequently occurs.

The Ablative is often used in exactly the same way, so—

xiii. line 9. A rather peculiar instance: see note.

xiv. line 18. *Falces non absimili forma* (hooks of a similar shape).

3. Objective Genitive. This Genitive is used after nouns or adjectives, and is, so to speak, the 'object' of the noun or adjective it depends on: i. e. if the noun or adjective be turned into the corresponding verb, the 'objective' genitive would become the objective case, so—

ix. line 17. *Inscientiam locorum*, 'their ignorance of the ground' (i. e. *nescierunt loca*).

xxi. line 11. *Cuius rei sunt peritissimi Aquitani.*

xxiii. line 13. *Scientiam rei militaris.*

xxvi. line 12. *In spe victoriae.*

Genitives not easily classified are—

x. line 3. *Iniuriae retentorum equitum* (an explanatory genitive).

xviii. line 14. *Cunctatio superiorum dierum* (a sort of descriptive genitive).

xviii. line 16. *Spes Venetici belli* (a sort of objective genitive).

See the notes on these passages.

APPENDIX E.

ON SOME USES OF THE DATIVE CASE.

The only uses of the Dative likely to cause difficulty are—

1. The Dative of the Complement (with which there is usually associated a Dative of the Recipient). See note on *subsidio venire*, iii. line 10. Other instances are—
- xi. line 4. *Auxilio arcessiti*, 'called in to help.'

xiv. line 16. *Una res erat magno usui.*

xxvi. line 4. *Præsidio castris relictæ.*

2. The Dative 'of the Agent'; used instead of *ab* and the Ablative of the Agent, after Gerunds and Gerundives only. So 'I must fight' is never *a me pugnandum est*, but *mihi pugnandum est* (literally, there is a fighting to me); e. g.—

x. line 11. *Partiendum sibi exercitum putavit.*

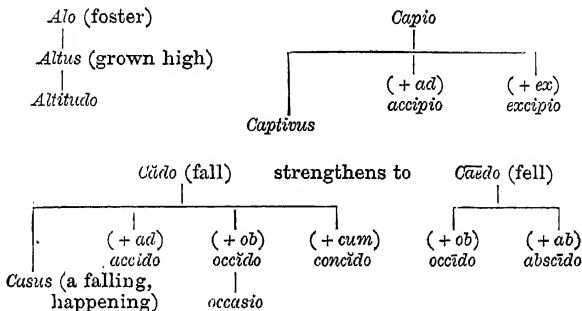
xvii. line 24. *Legato dimicandum non existimabat.*

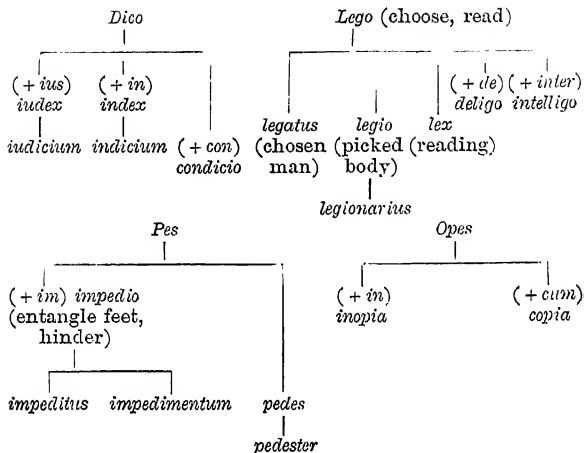
and the other passages (see Appendix C. 1) in which this construction of the Gerundive is used.

APPENDIX F.

ON RELATED WORDS AND PREFIXES.

The following tables are intended to show the relation between some of the words used in the third book. They are not intended to be exhaustive. It would be good practice for the pupil to add to the list.





PREFIXES.

The meaning of a word is often considerably modified by the addition of a prefix. The chief prefixes used in the third book are—

Ab, off, away : *absum*, *abscido*, *abstraho*, &c. ;
un- : *absimilis*.

Ad, to : *accedo*, *adfigo* ;
upon : *accido*.

Cum, together : *cogo* (drive together), *concido* (fall in a heap),
conclamo, &c. ;

thoroughly : *commoveo*, *conficio* ;

intensified meaning, not necessitating alteration of
translation : *contemptio*, *consuesco*, *compleo*, &c.

De, away : *decessus*, *demitto*, *deficio*, *devoreo*, &c. ;

down : *deicio*, *despectus*, *deduco*, *defero*, &c. ;

out from : *deligo* ;

thoroughly : *defatigatio*, *decerto*, *demoror* &c. ;

negative meaning : *despero*.

E, ex, away : *evado, exuo*, &c. ;

out : *eventus, excipio, exspecto* ('look out for'), *exanimatus*, &c. ;

up : *exstruo* ;

completely, 'out and out' : *extimesco, exploro*.

In, in, on : *impetus, insequor, incito*, &c. ;

on, over : *impendeo* ;

negative sense : *imprudens, incolumis, inermis, iniuria*, &c.

Ob, on : *occido, obsideo* ;

to : *occurro* ;

intensified meaning : *occido*.

Per, through : *perduco, pertineo* ;

thoroughly : *perficio, permovere, persuadeo*.

Pro, forth, out : *produco, proficiscor*, &c. ;

forward : *proficio* ;

before : *provideo, prohibeo* (forestall, prevent), &c.

Re, again : *rebellio, reficio, redintegro*, &c. ;

back again : *recipio, reprimo, repello*, &c.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Adiatunnus (xxii). Chief-tain of the Sontiates, who, together with his 'soldurii,' attempts to escape from their capital after its reduction by Crassus.

Allobrôges, -um (i). A Gallic tribe, lying between the Rhone, Lake Geneva, and the Alps. They had been conquered by Rome before the time of Caesar.

Alpes, -ium (i). The Alps.

Ambiliâti (ix). A northern coast-state in alliance with the Veneti. Placed by some next to the Osismi, by others further up the coast, near the Morini.

Andes (vii). A tribe which has left its name in the modern Anjou.

Aquitania (xi). Aquitaine. The district lay between the Garonne and the Pyrenees, and contained the tribes mentioned in chap. xxvii. It was bounded on the east by the Roman Province.

Aulerci (xxix). A tribe occupying Maine and the inland parts of Normandy.

They were divided into three divisions—the Aulerci Eburovices (xvii) lying northernmost, the Aulerci Diablintes (ix) in the middle, and the Aulerci Cenomani in the south. This tribe is a member of the Venetic confederacy.

Ausci (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, lying in the bend of the Garonne.

Baculus, Publius Sextius (v). (*Centurio primi pili.*) A non-commissioned officer who distinguishes himself on three occasions during these campaigns: first, in the war against the Nervii (Bk. II); secondly, in Galba's campaign against the Veragri, when he proposes a sortie, which saves the camp (Bk. III, chap. v.); and again when Cicero's camp is besieged (Bk. VI, chap. xxxviii).

Belgae, -arum (vii; xi). A German tribe settled in the north-east of Gaul (Belgium). They had been

defeated by Caesar just before the events recorded in this book.

Bigerriones, -um (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, north of the Garumni.

Britannia, -ae (viii; ix). Britain. Mentioned as being accustomed to be visited by Venetic traders, and as sending help to the Veneti in the war.

Brutus, **Decimus**, -i (xi; xiv). Commander of the Roman fleet collected to subdue the Veneti. Was afterwards one of Caesar's murderers.

Cantabri, -orum (*nom. sing.* Cantaber) (xxvi). A Spanish tribe, lying along the north coast of Spain, near the Pyrenees. Send help to the Aquitanians against Caesar.

Carcāso, -onis. *m.* (xx). A town in the Roman Province.

Cocosātes, -um (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, lying along the coast.

Crassus, **Publius** (vii; xi; xx-xxviii). Son of the famous Roman millionaire. Is posted in Anjou for the winter of B.C. 56, and sends officers to the Venetic states, the arrest of whom by the natives causes the war. He is afterwards sent into Aquitaine, where he puts down the rebellions of the Sontiates, Vocates, and Tarusatos. Crassus

was slain with his father two years afterwards in a disastrous expedition against the Parthians in the heart of Asia Minor.

Curiosōlitae, -arum; **Curiosolites**, -um (vii; xi). A Breton tribe, lying north of the Veneti. Retain M. Trebius Gallus, at the time of the general seizure of the *legati*. Are held in check by Sabinus.

Diablintes, -um (ix). *See* Aulerci. Members of the Venetic confederacy.

Eburovices, -um (xvii). *See* Aulerci. Join the revolt of Viridovix.

Elusātes, -um (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, in the centre of the district.

Esuvii, -orum (vii). A Breton tribe, lying south of the Venelli. Arrest T. Terrasidius, at the time of the seizure of the *legati* by these states.

Galba, -ae, **Servius** (i-vi). Entrusted with the task of making a road over the Alps through the country of the Veragri and Seduni. Is attacked by the natives in Octodurus, and extricates his troops with difficulty. Galba was afterwards one of Caesar's assassins. From him also was descended the Emperor Galba.

Gallus, -i, **Marcus Trebius**

- (vii; viii). Sent by Crassus to receive the subjugation of the *Curiosolitae*. Is detained by them as a prisoner.
- Garumni**, -orum (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, lying just north of the Pyrenees.
- Gates**, -ium (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, just south of the Garonne.
- Germani**, -orum (vii; xi). The Germans, separated from the Gauls by the Rhine. Part of Caesar's duties was to prevent these tribes from invading Gaul.
- Hispania**, -ae (xxiii). Spain.
- Illyricum**, -i (vii). Illyria.
- Lemannus**, -i (i). Lake Geneva.
- Lexōvii**, -orum (ix; xi; xvii; xxix). A tribe lying along the Norman coast. Join the Venetic conspiracy, and support *Viridovix*. Are defeated, but evidently not subdued, as Caesar plants winter quarters among them.
- Liger**, -eris, *m.* (ix). The Loire, on which Caesar's fleet was collected and built.
- Manlius**, *Lucius* (xx). A Roman officer defeated by the Aquitanians in B. C. 78.
- Menāpii**, -orum (ix; xxviii). A tribe lying on the coast of Belgium towards the mouth of the Rhine. Although rather far distant, they join the Venetic confederacy. After the crushing of the Veneti, Caesar marches against them, but is baffled by the forests into which they retire.
- Morīni**, -orum (ix; xxviii). The next tribe to the Menāpii, lying further down the coast. Join the Menāpii in their resistance to Caesar. *See* Menāpii.
- Namnētes**, -um (ix). A Belgic tribe on the coast, south of the Veneti.
- Nantuātes**, -um (i). A Gallic tribe dwelling in the Alps, next to the Veragri.
- Narbo**, -onis, *m.* (xx). Narbonne. A town in the Roman Province.
- Oceanum**, -i (vii). The Atlantic.
- Octodūrus**, -i (i). The capital of the Veragri, in the Alps. Now Martigny.
- Osismi**, -orum (ix). A tribe living at the extreme end of the Breton promontory. Members of the Venetic league.
- Pictōnes**, -um (xi). A large tribe lying along the coast south of the Loire. These had been cowed by Rome, and furnish ships for Brutus' fleet.
- Praeconinus**, *Lucius Valerius* (xx). A Roman general, defeated by the

Aquitanians twenty-two years previous to the events of this book.

Provincia, -ae (ii ; ix). The southern part of France between Aquitaine and the Alps. This had been conquered and made into a Roman Province about B. C. 120. It was afterwards entitled 'Gallia Narbonensis,' from its largest town, but the old title still survives in 'Provence.'

Ptiani, -orum (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, south of the Tarusates.

Remi, -orum (xi). A tribe of the Belgae.

Rhenus, -i (xi). The Rhine.

Rhōdānus, -i (i). The Rhone.

Sabinus, *Quintus Titurius* (xi ; xvii-xix). The officer entrusted by Caesar with the task of keeping down disaffection among the Venelli, &c. Here he has to deal with the conspiracy of Viridovix, and defeats him by counterfeiting fear. *Sabinus* was killed next year, in the course of the war.

Santōni, -um (xi). A tribe lying south of the Pictones, and following their policy. See *Pictones*.

Sedūni, -orum (i). A tribe in the Alps, through whose territory Galba attempted to make a road.

Sertorius, *Quintus* (xxiii).

One of the most interesting characters of Roman history. He first appeared as one of the officers in the army of Marius. When the supporters of Marius were driven out of Rome by Sulla, *Sertorius* retired to Spain, and attempted there to found a new Roman state. Here he gathered round himself a band of devoted followers, whom he trained after the Roman style. With these forces he—like Hereward in English history—maintained himself for many years against the Roman forces, and outmanœuvred and defeated every general sent against him. He was finally assassinated by *Perpenna*, his own second-in-command. His character seems to have been generous and noble to a degree not often reached by the Romans.

Sibuzātes, -um (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, lying just north of the Pyrenees.

Silius, *Titus* (vii ; viii). The officer sent by Crassus to the Veneti, who arrested him, and rebel.

Sontiātes, -ium (xx-xxii). A tribe of Aquitaine which attacks Crassus. Their capital is taken by the Romans, and, after an attempted sortie by *Adia-*

tunnus, the tribe finally yields.

Tarbelli, -orum (xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe, on the sea-coast north of the Pyrenees.

Tarusātes, -um (xxiii-xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe which, together with the Vocates and the others, calls in help from Spain, and attacks Crassus. Is defeated and yields.

Terrasidius, Titus (vii-viii). The officer sent to demand the submission of the Esuvii, who follow the example of the Veneti, and detain him.

Tolōsa (xx). Toulouse. The capital of the Tolosates, a tribe in the Roman Province.

Trěvēri, -orum (xi). A Gallic tribe, south of the Belgae. Friendly to Caesar.

Velanius, Quintus (vii-viii). The officer sent with Titus Silius to the Veneti, and who shares his treatment.

Venelli, -orum (xi; xvii-

xix). A tribe inhabiting the promontory of modern Normandy. Attack Sabinus, but are out-generalled.

Věněti, -orum (vii-xvi). The powerful tribe inhabiting the modern Brittany. They organize the powerful confederacy against Roman aggression.

Veragri, -orum (i). The tribe in the Alps, between the Nantuates and Seduni, who oppose Galba's attempt to make a road through their territory.

Viridōvix, -icis (xvii-xix). Chief of the Venelli, who organizes the opposition to Crassus.

Vocātes, -ium (xxiii-xxvii). An Aquitanian tribe which, together with the Tarusates, leads the opposition to Crassus.

Volusēnus, Gaius (v). Tribune of the soldiers in Galba's army among the Seduni. One of the few *tribuni militum* ever praised by Caesar for readiness in action.

Traces of the old nomenclature are still found in the following modern names of places :—

Anjou, Andes.
Aquitaine, Aquitania.
Auch, Ausci.
Bigorre, Biggeriones.
Evreux, Eburovices.
Garonne, Garumna.
Jablins, Diablintes.
Lisieux, Lexovii.
Nantes, Namnetes.

Narbonne, Narbo.
Provence, Provincia.
Rheims, Remi.
Sitten (German) } Seduni.
Sion (French) }
Sos, Sontiates.
Tarbes, Tarbelli.
Toulouse, Tolosa.
Vannes, Veneti.

VOCABULARY

a, ab, prep. abl., (1) from; (2) by (*marking the agent*); (3) on (*in geographical and military terms*); a latere, on the flank.

abscīdo (ab + caedo), -ere, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, cut away.

abscindo (ab + scindo), -ere, -scidi, -scissum, *v. a.*, tear away.

absens, -entis, adj. (*pres. part. of absum*), absent, distant.

absimilis (ab + similis), -e, *adj.*, unlike.

abstrāho (ab + traho), -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, tear off, drag away.

absum (ab + sum), -esse, afui, *v. n.*, be absent, be distant.

ac (*contr. for atque*), *conj.* (1) and, and moreover; (2) than (*after alius, aliter*).

accēdo (ad + cedo), -ere, -ssi, -ssum, *v. n.*, advance, approach. *Impersonally accedit* = it is added that, there is the additional fact that (*followed by ut . . . or quod . . .*).

accīdo (ad + cado), -ere, -di,

v. n., (1) *lit.* fall upon; (2) *met.* happen.

accīpio (ad + capio), -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.*, receive; hear, learn.

acclivis (ad + clivus), -e, *adj.*, sloping.

accommodātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, adapted, suitable.

accurro (ad + curro), -ere, -rri, -rsum, *v. n.*, run up to.

ācies, -ei, f., line of battle.

ācrīter (*adv. from acer*), keenly, hotly. *Comp. acrius.*

ād, prep. acc. to. Ad hunc modum, 'after this manner'; ad omnes nationes, 'in the eyes of all nations'; ad pugnam intentis, 'fixed upon the fight'; ad + *gerund or gerundive*, for, for the purpose of.

ādaequo (ad + aequo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, make equal, bring to the level of.

addūco (ad + duco), -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, (1) *lit.* draw to, pull towards (*funes*), bring

up (*exercitum*); (2) *met.*
lead on, influence.
ādeo (*ad* + *eo*), -ire, -ii, -itum,
v. a., go to, visit.
adfigo (*ad* + *figo*), -ere, -xi,
-xum, v. a., fasten.
ādhibeo (*ad* + *habeo*), -ere,
-ui, -itum, v. a., bring to
bear, employ.
ādhiūc (*ad* + *huc*), *adv.*, as yet,
hitherto.
ādiciō (*ad* + *iacio*), -ere, -ieci,
-iectum, v. a., throw to,
put near, add.
ādigo (*ad* + *ago*), -ere, -egi,
-actum, v. a., drive to, throw
against. *In passive*, reach
(*of missiles*).
adire. See *adeo*.
ādītus (*noun from adeo*), -ūs,
m., approach, access.
adiungo (*ad* + *iungo*), -ere, -xi,
-ctum, v. a., unite, join
to.
admiŋistro (*ad* + *ministro*).
-are, -avi, -atum, v. a.,
execute, put into force.
admitto (*ad* + *mitto*), -ere,
-si, -ssum, v. a., give access
to, take upon.
admōdum (*ad* + *modum* = to
a degree), *adv.*, very.
adōrior (*ad* + *orior*), -iri,
-ortus sum, v. dep., attack.
adscisco (*ad* + *inceptive of scio*),
-ere, -scivi, -scitum, v. a.,
adopt, admit.
adūlescens (*pres. part. of ado-*
lesco, inceptive of adoleo),
-entis, c., a young man
(between boyhood and
forty). *Used to distinguish*
father and son: Crassus
adulescens, 'the younger
Crassus.'

adulescentulus (*diminutive of*
preceding), -i, m., a mere
youth.
adventus (*verbal noun from ad-*
venio), -ūs, m., arrival.
adversus (*ad* + *versus* =
turned towards), -a, -um,
adj., facing, opposite.
aedificiūm, -i, n., building.
aedifico (*aedes* [= house] +
facio), -are, -avi, -atum, v. a.,
build, make.
aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1)
level; (2) favourable.
aerāriae, -arum, *f. pl.*, copper
mines.
aerārius (*aes*), -a, -um, *adj.*,
made of copper.
aestas, -atis, *f.*, summer.
aestimo, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., reckon.
aestuārium (*aestus*), -i, n.,
tide-swamp.
aestus, -ūs, m., tide.
aetas, -atis, *f.*, age.
affigo. See *adfigo*.
afflicto (*frequentative from af-*
fligo), v. a., damage, disable.
āger, -ri, m., land. *Plur.*,
territory.
agger, -ēris, m., mound, dyke.
See note on page 86.
agmen (*ago*), -inis, n., (1)
march; (2) army in march-
ing order (*as opposed to*
acies), column.
āgo, -ere, -egi, actum, v. a.,
(1) make, do; (2) drive,
put in motion, bring up
(vineas).
ālācer, -cris, -cre, *adj.*, eager,
quick.
ālias (*alius*), *adv.*, at another
time. *Alias . . . alias*—at
one time . . . at another.

ālīquanto (aliquantus), *adv.*,
somewhat.

ālīquis, -qua, -quid, *adj.*
and *pron.*, some (*body or*
thing).

ālīquot, *adj.*, some (*of num-*
ber).

ālīus, -a, -ud, *adj. and pron.*,
other, another. Alius ac=
different from. Alius . . .
alius=one . . . another.

alter, -era, -erum, *adj.*, the
other (*of two*). Alter . . .
alter=the one, the other.

altitūdo (altus), -inis, *f.*, (1)
depth; (2) height.

altum, -i, *n.*, the deep sea.

altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) deep;
(2) high.

ālūta, -ae, *f.*, tanned hide,
leather.

āmīcītia (amicus), -ae, *f.*,
friendship.

āmitto (ab + mitto), -ere,
-si, -ssum, *v. a.*, lose, let
slip.

amplius (*comp. from* amplus),
adv., more, further.

amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wide,
far-reaching.

ancōra, -ae, *f.*, anchor.

angustiae (angustus=nar-
row), -arum, *f. pl.*, straits,
difficulties.

ānīmādvēto (animus +
adverto), -ere, -ti, -sum,
v. a., pay attention to,
notice.

ānīmus, -i, *m.*, mind, in-
clination. *For contrast with*
mens (= character) see note
on page 85.

annus, -i, *m.*, year.

ante, *prep. acc.*, before. *Also*
adv. (for antea), before.

antēcēdo (ante + cedo), -ere,
-ssi, -ssum, *v. a.*, surpass,
excel.

antemna, -ae, *f.*, sail-yard,
yard-arm.

āpertus (*p. p. of* aperio), -a,
-um, *adj.*, open, exposed.

appello (ad + pello), -ere,
-puli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, bring
up.

appello, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., call, name.

aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fit, suit-
able.

āpūd, *prep. acc.*, with, among.

arbitror, -ari, -atus sum,
v. dep., think, deem.

arcesso (ad + *frequentative of*
cedo), summon, send for.

arma, -orum, *neut. pl.*, (1)
arms, *for defence or protec-*
tion (as opposed to 'tela,'
weapons for attack); (2)
(*of ships*) rigging, equip-
ment.

armāmenta, -orum, *n. pl.*,
(arms), rigging.

armātus (*p. p. of* armo), -a,
-um, *adj.*, armed, equipped.

armo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*,
(1) (*of men*) arm; (2) (*of*
ships) equip.

atque (ad + que), *conj.* See
ac.

attribuo (ad + tribuo), -ere,
-ui, -utum, *v. a.*, to hand
over, assign, entrust.

auctor (augeo), -oris, *m.*, ap-
prover, supporter.

auctōritas (auctor), -atis, *f.*,
influence, weight.

audeo, -ere, ausus sum, *v.*
semi-dep., dare.

audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*,
hear.

augeo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*,
increase.

aut, *conj.*, or. Aut . . . aut =
either . . . or.

autem, *conj.*, but.

auxiliaris (auxilium), -e, *adj.*,
auxiliary. *Masc. pl.* = auxi-
liary forces.

auxilium (augeo), -i, *n.*,
help. *Plur.*, auxilia = auxi-
liary forces.

barbārus (bar-bar) (*A Greek
word applied to all who spoke
a foreign language, whose talk
sounded like a mere repetition
of the exclamation 'ba'*), -a,
-um, *adj.*, foreign, strange.
Pl., barbari, *applied by
Caesar to the native tribes.
Translate, 'natives' (not
necessarily barbarians).*

bello (bellum), -are, -avi,
-atum, *v. n.*, wage war.

bellum, -i, *n.*, war.

bēnē (bonus), *adv.*, well, suc-
cessfully.

brēvis, -e, *adj.*, short.

caedo, -ere, cecīdi, caesum,
v. a., cut, cut down.

caespes, -itis, *m.*, turf, sod.

cālāmītas, -atis, *f.*, disaster,
defeat.

callīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clever,
shrewd.

campus, -i, *m.*, plain.

cāpio, -ere, cepi, captum, *v. a.*,
(1) take, capture; (2) take
up (arma); (3) select
(loca); (4) adopt (consi-
lium).

carīna, -ae, *f.*, keel.

carpo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*,
blame, find fault with.

castellum (*diminutive of cas-
trum*), -i, *n.*, fort.

castra (*pl. of castrum, a fort*),
-orum, *n. pl.*, camp.

cāsus (cado), *m.*, chance,
risk: *often in a bad sense*,
misfortune.

cātēna, -ae, *f.*, chain.

causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, rea-
son. *Ablative*, causā (*with
gen.*), 'for the purpose
of.'

cautes, -is, *f.*, crag, sharp
rock.

CCXX = ducenti et viginti.

cēlērītas (celer), -atis, *f.*,
speed.

celeriter (celer), *adv.*,
quickly.

centūrio (centuria, a division
of the legion), -onis, *m.*,
officer of a company, cen-
turion.

certāmen (certo), -inis, *n.*,
struggle, contest.

certus (*p. p. of cerno, I de-
cide*), -a, -um, *adj.*, sure,
certain. Certiorem facio,
'I inform'; certior fio,
'I am informed.'

cībaria (cibus, food), -orum,
n. pl., provisions.

circīter (circum), *prep. and
adv.*, about, nearly.

circumdūco (circum + duco).
-ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, lead
round.

circumeo, -ire, -ii, -itum,
v. a., go round.

circumsto, -are, -steti, *v. a.*,
stand round, surround.

circumvēnio, -ire, -veni,
-ventum, *v. a.*, hem in,
surround.

cītērior (*compar. from citra*),

-ius, *adj.*, on this side, nearer, hither.
 civitas (civis), -atis, *f.*, state.
 clam, *adv.*, secretly.
 clamor (clamo, I shout), -oris, *m.*, shouting.
 classis, -is, *f.*, fleet.
 claudo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, shut, close.
 clāvus, -i, *m.*, nail.
 coegerat. See cogo.
 coepi, -isse, *v. a. and n.* (*present stem wanting*), begin.
 cōgito (cum + agito), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, think.
 cognosco (cum + (g)nosco), -ere, -novi, -nitum, *v. a.*, find out. See note on page 71.
 cōgo (cum + ago), -ere, coegi, coactum, *v. a.*, collect.
 cōhors, -tis, *f.*, cohort, company (*there were 10 cohorts in a legion*).
 cōhortor (cum + hortor), -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, encourage.
 colligo (cum + lego), -ere, -lāgi, -lectum, *v. a.*, collect, rally.
 collis, -is, *m.*, hill, cliff.
 collōco (cum + loco), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, place, post (*of guards, &c.*).
 commeātus, -us, *m.*, provisions. See note on page 71.
 committo (cum + mitto), -ere, -misi, -misum, *v. a.*, join, engage in (*battle*).
 commōdē, *adv.*, conveniently. Usually in phrase, 'satiscommode,' 'properly.'
 commōdum, -i, *n.*, advantage, privilege.
 commōveo (cum + moveo), -ere, -mōvi, -motum, *v. a.*,

(1) move; (2) *met.* arouse, alarm.
 commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common, joint.
 commūto (cum + muto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, change.
 compāro (cum + paro), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, collect, procure.
 compleo (cum + pleo), -ere, -evi, -etum, *v. a.*, fill up.
 complūres, -a, *adj. plur.*, several.
 comperto (cum + porto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to gather together, collect.
 comprēhendo (cum + prehendo), -ere, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, seize, grasp.
 concēdo (cum + cedo), -ere, -ssi, -ssum, *v. a.*, give up, assign, yield.
 concīdo (cum + cado), -ere, -cīdi, *v. n.*, fall down.
 concīdo (cum + caedo), -ere, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.*, cut up, intersect.
 concīlium, -i, *n.*, *lit.* 'a calling together,' so, a meeting, council. Used of large meetings called together to vote on a question, as opposed to consilium, *q. v.*
 conclāmo (cum + clamo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, cry out together.
 conclūdo (cum + claudo), -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to shut in, confine.
 concurro (cum + curro), -ere, -curri, -cursum, *v. n.*, to run together.
 condīcio (cum + dico), -onis, *f.*, (1) condition, state; (2) terms, agreement.

confĕro (cum + fero), -ferre, -tuli, -latum, *v. a.*, convey, betake.

conficio (cum + facio), -ĕre, -feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, (1) perform, finish (*of deeds*); (2) finish up, exhaust (*of men*); (3) work up, dress (*of skins*).

confido (cum + fido), -ĕre, -fissus sum, *v. semi-deponent*, to trust in (*with dat. or abl.*), believe that (*with acc. and infin.*).

configo (cum + figo), -ĕre, -fixi, -fixum, *v. a.*, fasten together, rivet.

confirmatio (confirmo), -onis, *f.*, corroboration, confirmatory evidence.

confirmo (cum + firmus), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to corroborate.

confisus. See confido.

confixus. See configo.

congressus (congređior), -ūs, *m.*, encounter, meeting.

conicio (cum + iacio), -ĕre, -ieci, -iectum, *v. a.*, throw, put.

coniungo (cum + iungo), -ĕre, -iunxi, -iunctum, *v. a.*, join, unite. *In passive with intransitive sense, like the French reflexive verbs.*

coniuratio (coniuro), -onis, *f.*, conspiracy.

coniūro (cum + iuro), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, conspire.

cōnor, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, try.

conscisco (cum + inceptive of scio), *v. a.*, resolve, carry out. 'Sibi mortem consciscere' = 'to commit suicide.'

consector (cum + frequentative of sequor), -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, pursue hard after.

consĕquor (cum + sequor), *v. dep.*, (1) *trans.* pursue; (2) *intrans.*, ensue, result.

conservo (cum + servo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, uphold, observe.

consĭdo (cum + sĭdo), -ĕre, -sedi, -sessum, *v. n.*, settle down, take up position.

consilium (consulo), -i, *n.*, (1) agreement, consent; (2) plan; (3) statesmanship; (4) council (*a small one, collected to decide conduct of war: see concilium*).

consisto (cum + reduplicated form of sto), -ere, -stiti, *v. n.*, (1) take up a position (*of troops or ships*), halt; (2) hold one's ground; (3) consist in, depend on (*with in + abl.*).

conspectus (conspicio), -ūs, *m.*, sight, view.

conspĭcio (cum + specio), -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, catch sight of.

conspĭro (cum + spiro), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, conspire.

constanter (cum + sto, *adj.*, constans), *adv.*, resolutely, without wavering.

constiterat. See consisto.

constituo (cum + statuo), -ere, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, (1) arrange (*with acc.*); (2) resolve (*with acc. + infin.*).

constat (cum + sto), *verb impers.*, it is known, it is the general opinion.

consuerunt. See consuesco.

consuesco (cum + suesco)

-ere, -suēvi, -suētum, *v. n.*
(*inceptive*), grow accus-
tomed. *Perfect*=be accus-
tomed. *See note on page 72.*
consuētudo (consuesco),
-inis, *f.*, custom.
contemptio (contemno),
-onis, *f.*, scorn.
contendo (cum + tendo), -ere,
-di, -tum, *v. a.*, (1) strive,
endeavour; (2) fight; (3)
start, set out; (4) hasten,
march quickly.
contīnens (contineo), -tis,
adj., continuous, unbroken.
contīneo (cum + tēneo), -ere,
-ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, (1) hold
together, hold; (2) confine,
bound; (3) keep, quarter
(*of troops*).
contīnuātiō (continuo),
-onis, *f.*, unbroken succes-
sion, incessance.
contrā, *prep. acc.*, against,
contrary to.
contūmēlia (contumneo), *f.*,
insult, rough usage.
convallis, -is, *f.*, valley.
convēnio (cum + venio), -ire,
-vēni, -ventum, *v. n.*, col-
lect, assemble.
convertō (cum + verto), -ere,
-verti, -versum, *v. a.*,
change, turn.
convōco (cum + voco), -are,
-avi, -atum, *v. a.*, call to-
gether.
cōrior (cum + orior), -iri,
-ortus sum, *v. dep.*, arise,
break out.
cōpiaē (cum + opis), -arum,
f. pl., forces.
cōpūla, -ae, *f.*, grappling-
iron.
cōrōna, -ae, *f.*, garland.

cottidianus (cottidie), -a,
-um, *adj.*, daily.
cottidie (quot + dies), *adv.*,
day by day.
crassitudo (crassus), -inis,
f., thickness.
crēdo, -ere, -dīdi, -ditum,
v. a., believe (+ *dative*).
culmen, -inis, *n.*, summit.
cultūra (colo), -ae, *f.*, culti-
vation.
cum, *prep. abl.*, with.
cum, *subord. conj.*, (1) when.
See Appendix A. ii. c. (2)
since, because. *See Appendix*
A. ii. d. (3) although. *See*
Appendix A. ii. f. Cum . . .
tum = not only . . . but also.
cunctātiō (cunctor), -onis,
f., delay, hesitation.
cunctor, -ari, -atus sum, *v.*
dep., delay.
cūniculus, -i, *m.* (*lit.* 'rabbit,'
so 'burrow'), subterranean
passage, mine.
cūpio, -ere, -ivī, -itum, *v. a.*,
desire.
cūro (cura), -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., take care of. *With*
gerundive = see to a thing
being done.
cursus (curro), -ūs, *m.*, run-
ning, speed.
dē, *prep. abl.*, concerning, on
account of (*lit.* 'down
from').
dēcerto (de + certo), -are, -avi,
-atum, *v. n.*, fight out to
the end, fight a decisive
encounter.
dēcessus (decedo), -ūs, *m.*,
going away, departure.
dēcūmānus (decimus, *the*
tenth cohorts of the legions being

posted there), back gate of a camp. *See note on page 91.*
dēcurro (de + curro), -ēre, -curri, -cursum, *v. n.*, run down.
dēditio (dedo), -onis, *f.*, surrender.
dēdo (de + do), -ēre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, give up, surrender.
dēfātigatio (defatigo), -onis, *f.*, extreme exhaustion.
dēfectio (deficio), -onis, *f.*, revolt.
dēfendo (de + fendo), -ere, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, protect.
dēfensor (defendo), -oris, *m.*, protector.
dēfēro (de + fero), -ferre, -tūli, -latum, *v. a.*, bring to, report.
dēfessus (defatiscor), -a, -um, *adj.*, tired out.
dēficio (de + facio), -ere, -feci, -fectum, *v. n.*, (1) to fail, run short; (2) fail in allegiance, revolt.
deicio (de + iacio), -ēre, -ieci, -iectum, *v. a.*, throw down.
dēinceps, *adv.*, successively.
dēinde (de + inde), next, then, secondly (*with primum*).
dēlatus. *See* defero.
dēlīgo (de + lego), -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum, *v. a.*, choose.
dēmōror (de + moror), -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, hinder.
densus, -a, -um, *adj.*, thick.
dēpello (de + pello), -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, drive away.
dēperdo (de + perdo), -ēre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, lose utterly.

dēporto (de + porto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, carry off.
dēspectus (despicio), -ūs, *m.*, down-look, view (*from a height*).
dēspēro (de + spero, spes), -are, -avi, -atum (*lit.* 'hope off,' away, so), lose hope, despair.
dēspicio (de + specio), -ere, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, look down upon, despise.
dēstīno, -arc, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, fix down, fasten.
dētīneo (de + teneo), -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, hold back, detain.
dētrāho (de + traho), -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, take away.
dēvōtus (devoveo), -i, *m.*, devoted follower (*sworn to die with his chieftain*).
dēvōveo (de + voveo), -ēre, -vovi, -votum, *v. a.*, swear, pledge.
dīco, -ēre, dixi, dictum, *v. a.*, say.
dīdūco (dis + duco), -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, separate.
dies, -ei, *m. or f.*, day. In dies = daily, from day to day.
difficultas (difficilis), -atis, *f.*, difficulty.
dīgītus, -i, *m.*, finger; digitus pollex = thumb.
dignitas (dignus), -atis, *f.*, rank, high position.
dīlīgenter (diligens), *adv.*, carefully.
dīlīgēntia, -ae, *f.*, pains, activity.
dīmīco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, fight.
dīmītto (dis + mitto), -ēre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, send

in different directions, dis-
miss.

discēdo (dis + cedo), -ēre,
-cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, de-
part.

disicio (dis + iacio), -ēre,
-ieci, -iectum, *v. a.*, (1)
throw down, (2) scatter.

dispergo (dis + spargo), -ēre,
-si, -sum, *v. a.*, scatter.

distīneo (dis + teneo), -ēre,
-ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, keep
apart.

distribuo (dis + tribuo), -ēre,
-ui, -utum, *v. a.*, spread
out, distribute.

diū, *adv.*, for a long time.
Comparative diutius.

dīurnitas (diu), -atis, *f.*,
long duration.

dīvido, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*,
divide, separate.

do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, *v. a.*,
give.

dōceo, -ēre, -ui, -tum, *v. a.*,
teach, inform.

dōleo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*,
feel pain, be aggrieved.

dūcenti (duo + centum), -ae,
-a, *adj.*, two hundred.

dum, *temp. conj.*, while.

duo, -ae, -o, *num. adj.*, two.

duōdecim, *adj. indecl.*, twelve.

duōdecimus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
twelfth.

dūplex (duo + plico), -icis,
adj., twofold, double.

dux (duco), dūcis, *m.*, leader
(commander or chieftain).

ē, **ex**, *prep. abl.*, (1) from, out
of; (2) in military and geo-
graphical language, on, in.

ēditus (ēdo), -a, -um, *adj.*,
raised, high.

ēdōceo (e + docco), -ēre, -do-
cui, -doctum, *v. a.*, explain
thoroughly.

ēduco (e + duco), -ēre, -duxi,
-ductum, *v. a.*, lead out.

efficio (e + facio), -ēre, -fēci,
-fectum, *v. a.*, effect. *Fol-
lowed by adj.* = render . . .

eiusmōdi. *See* modus.

ēnim, *co-ord. conj.*, for.

eo, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.*,
go.

eo (is), *adv.*, thither (of place);
for that reason (cause),
followed by quod, 'that';
with comparatives, 'by so
much.'

eorum. *See* is.

ēquēs (equus), -itis, *m.*, horse-
soldier, knight (rank in
Rome). *In plur.* cavalry.

ēquester (eques), -tris, -tre,
adj., cavalry, of cavalry.

ēquitātus (eques), -ūs, *m.*,
cavalry (collective).

ērectus (e + rego), -a, -um.
adj., raised, high.

ērīpio (e + rapio), -ēre, -ripui,
-reptum, *v. a.*, tear away.

ērumpo (e + rumpo), -ēre,
-rupi, -ruptum, *v. n.*, burst
out, make a sally.

eruptio (erumpo), -onis, *f.*,
sally.

ēt, *co-ord. conj.*, and. Et . . .
et = 'both . . . and.'

ētiam (et + iam), *co-ord. conj.*,
also, even.

etsi (et + si), *concessive conj.*,
although.

ēvādo (e + vado), -ēre, -si,
-sum, *v. n. and a.*, escape.

eventus (evenio), -ūs, *m.*,
issue, result.

ēvōco (e + vōco), -are, -avi,

-atum, *v. a.*, call out, summon.
evōlo (*e + volo*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, rush out.
ex. See *e*.
exānimatus (*ex + anima*), -a, -um, *adj.*, out of breath.
excēdo (*ex + cedo*), -ēre, -ssi, -ssum, *v. n.*, retire.
excīpio (*ex + capio*), -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.*, receive an attack, cope with.
excito (*freq. of excio*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, raise, erect; (*of feelings*) rouse, stimulate.
exercitatio (*exerceo*), -onis, *f.*, practice, experience.
exercitus (*exerceo*), -ūs, *m.*, army (*lit.* 'trained body').
exīgo (*ex + ago*), -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, *v. a.*, spend, finish (*of time*).
exīguitas (*exiguus*, small), -atis, *f.*, fewness.
existīmo (*ex + aestimo*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, think, consider.
exitus (*exeo*), -ūs, *m.*, issue, result.
expello (*ex + pello*), -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, drive out.
expērior, -iri, -pertus sum, *v. dep.*, try, risk.
explōrator (*exploro*), -oris, *m.*, scout.
exploro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, discover. *Explorata* (*victoria*), *lit.* found out, so 'sure.'
expugno (*ex + pugno*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, take by storm, capture.
exquīro (*ex + quaero*), -ēre,

-quisivi, -quisitum, *v. a.*, search out, inquire.
exsisto (*ex + redupl. form of sto*), -ere, -stiti, -stitum, *v. n.*, arise, ensue.
expecto (*ex + specto*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, wait for.
extruo (*ex + struo*), -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, erect.
extimesco (*ex + timesco*), -ēre, -timui, *v. a.*, fear greatly, dread.
extrēmus (*superl. adj. from extra*), -a, -um, last, furthest. *As with summus*, *imus*, &c., 'of' has often to be introduced in translation, 'extrema lingua' = 'end of promontory,' &c. *Neuter extremum used as substantive* = last extremity.
extrūdo (*ex + trudo*), -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, push away, keep off.
exuo, -ēre, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, deprive of, strip.
fācile (*facilis*), *adv.*, easily. *Compar. facilius.*
facilis (*facio*, *lit.* 'do-able'), -e, *adj.*, easy.
fācīnus (*facio*), -oris, *n.*, misdeed, crime.
fācio, -ere, fēci, factum, *v. a.*, make, do; *Phrases* (a) *certiorem* (*certiores*) *facere*, 'to inform'; *certior* (*certiores*) *feri*, 'to be informed.' (b) *facere impetum in*, 'to attack.' (c) *facere proelium, bellum*, 'to fight, begin war.' (d) *facere deditionem*, 'surrender.' (e) *facere potestatem pugnandi*, 'give a

chance of fighting, offer battle.
 factum (facio), -i, n., deed.
 fācultas (facilis), -atis, f.,
 (1) chance, opportunity;
 (2) supply.
 falx, -cis, f., sickle, hook.
 fērē, adv., (1) almost; (2)
 generally.
 fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, v. a.,
 bear, carry; suffer, en-
 dure. *Intransitive in chap.*
xv, q. v.
 ferreus (ferrum), -a, -um,
 adj., iron, of iron.
 fines, -ium, m. pl., territory
 (lit. bounds).
 finitimus (fines), -a, -um,
 adj., neighbouring. *Masc.*
pl. finitimi, neighbours.
 fio, fieri, factus sum, v. pass.
 irreg., be done; happen,
 come to pass.
 firmitūdo (firmus), -inis, f.,
 strength, solidity.
 fluctus (fluo), -ūs, m., wave.
 flūmen (fluo), -inis, n., river.
 forma, -ae, f., shape.
 fors (fero), f., *only found in*
nominative and ablative (forte,
 by chance), chance.
 forte, adv. *See* fors.
 fortis, -e, adj., brave.
 fortiter (fortis), adv., bravely.
 fortūna (fors), -ae, f., fortune
 (good or bad).
 fossa (fodio), -ae, f., trench.
See note on page 66.
 frētus, -a, -um, adj., buoyed
 up by, relying on (*with abl.*).
 frūmentārius (frumentum),
 -a, -um, adj., of corn, corn
 ... Res frumentaria, corn
 supplies.
 frūmentum, -i, n., corn (*see*

commeatus and note on page
71). Pl. frumenta, crops.
 fruor, -i, fructus sum, v. dep.,
 enjoy (*with abl.*).
 frustrā, adv., in vain, without
 effect.
 fūga (cf. fūgio), -ae, f., flight.
 fundo, -ēre, fūdi, fūsum (lit.
 pour, so), scatter, rout.
 fūnis, -is, m., rope.

gaesum, -i, n. (*a Keltic word*),
 javelin.
 gēnus, -ēris, n., kind, sort.
 gēro, -ēre, -ssi, -stum, v. a.,
 do, wage (*war*).
 glōria, -ae, f., fame.
 grāvis, -e, adj., heavy (*of age*),
 advanced, mature.
 grāviter (gravis), severely.
Comparative gravius.
 gūbernātor (gubernō, steer),
 m., pilot.

hābeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. a.,
 hold, occupy, possess.
 Aditum habere = 'admit
 of access.'
 hiberna (sc. castra), -orum,
 n. pl., winter quarters.
 hīc, haec, hōc, dem. pron. and
 adj., this. Abl. hōc, as adv.,
 (1) for this reason; (2) by
 so much.
 hiēmo (hiems), -are, -avi,
 -atum, v. n., take up winter
 quarters, winter.
 hiems, -ēmis, f., winter
 (*during which there was*
 usually no campaigning).
 hōmo, -īnis, m., man. *Plur.*
 homines, mankind.
 hōra, -ae, f., hour. *See note*
on page 80.

hortor, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, exhort, induce, encourage.

hostis, -is, *c.*, enemy.

hūc (*hic*), *adv.*, hither.

huiusmodi. See *modus*.

iam, *adv.*, already, now.

ibī (*is*), *adv.*, there.

idem (*is + dem*), *cādem*, *idem*, *demons. pron. and adj.*, the same.

idōneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable.

ille, -a, -ud, *dem. pron. or adj.*, that; *pers. pron.* he, she, it.

imber, -bris, *m.*, rain.

impēdimenta (*impedio*), -orum, *n. pl.*, baggage, heavy military appliances. &c., *carried in the baggage train*.

impēditus (*impedio*), -a, -um, *adj. (lit. hindered, thus)*, (1) (*of soldiers*) burdened (*with heavy baggage, opposed to expeditus, in light marching order*), (2) (*of places*) tangled, obstructed.

impendeo (*in + pendeo*), -ēre, -di, *v. n.*, overhang.

impērator (*impero*), -oris, *m.*, commander-in-chief, general.

impērium (*impero*), -i, *n.*, command.

impēro (*in + paro*, put upon), command (*with dative*).

impētro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, gain by asking, gain (*a request*).

impētus (*in + peto*), -ūs, *m.*, attack, violence (*of sea*).

imprimis (*in + primis*,

'among the first'), *adv.*, chiefly, first of all.

imprūdēns (*in*, not + *prudens*), -entis, *adj.*, off one's guard.

impugno (*in + pugno*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, assault.

imum, -i, *n.*, base, bottom.

in, *prep. abl.*, in, on; *acc.* into, onto.

incendo (*in + cando*), -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, set on fire.

incīto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, urge on, instigate. See

incitare (*of the tide*), rush in.

incōlūmis, -e, *adj.*, safe.

incrēdibilis (*in*, not + *credo*), -e, *adj.*, incredible.

inde (*is*), *adv.*, thence.

īneo (*in + eo*), -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, enter, begin. *Inire consilium*, to take up a course, make a plan.

īnermis (*in*, not + *arma*), -e, *adj.*, unarmed.

īnfērior (*comp. adj. from infra*), -oris, lower.

īnfirmus (*in*, not + *firmus*), -a, -um, *adj.*, weak, unsteady.

īnfluo (*in + fluo*), -ēre, -xi, -xum, *v. n.*, flow in.

īnīquitas (*in*, not + *aequus*), -atis, *f.*, unevenness (*with a sense of disadvantage*).

īnītiūm (*ineo*), -i, *n.*, beginning.

īnitus. See *ineo*.

īnīiūria (*in*, not + *ius*, right), -ae, *f.*, harm, injustice.

īnōpia (*in*, not + *opēs*, supply), -ae, *f.*, want.

īnscientia (*in*, not + *scio*), -ae, *f.*, ignorance, inexperience.

insequor (in + sequor), -i, -secutus sum, *v. dep.*, pursue.
 insēro (in + sero), -ēre, -ui, -tum, *v. a.*, insert, fasten in.
 insīdiae (in + sedeo), -arum, *f. pl.*, ambush.
 insisto (in + *redupl. form of* sto), *v. a.*, stand on, take up, adopt.
 instituo (in + statuo), -ēre, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, (1) arrange; (2) arrange for, procure (romiges); (3) (+ *infin.*) arrange (to), set about, begin.
 insto (in + sto), -āre, -stiti, *v. n.*, press on.
 insūla, -ae, *f.*, island.
 intēger (in, not + tango), -ra, -rum, *adj.*, untouched, fresh.
 intelligo (inter + lego), -ēre, -lexi, -lectum, *v. a.*, understand.
 intentus (*p. p. of* intendo), -a, -um, *adj.*, turned to, intent.
 inter, *prep. acc.*, among, between.
 interclūdo (inter + claudio), -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, shut between, cut off; mare interclusum, 'a confined sea'; intercludere itinera, 'block the roads.'
 interficio (inter + facio), -ēre, -feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, kill.
 intericio (inter + iacio), -ēre, -ieci, -iectum, *v. a.*, throw between. (Brevi spatio) interiecto, having intervened.
 intērim, *adv.*, meanwhile.

intermitto (inter + mitto), -ēre, -misi, -misum, *v. a.*, break off, stop.
 interventus (intervenio), -ūs, *m.*, intervention, interruption.
 intrītus (in, not + tero, wear out), -a, -um, *adj.*, unfatigued.
 intrōduco (intro + duco), -ēre, -dixi, -ductum, *v. a.*, lead into.
 inviōlātus (in, not + violō), -a, -um, *adj.*, inviolate, sacred from harm.
 ipse, -a, -um, *demonstr. pron. and adj.*, self, himself, herself, &c.
 ire. See eo.
 is, ea, id, (1) *demonstr. pron. or adj.*, that; (2) *pers. pro.* he, she, it.
 itā, *adv.*, thus.
 itāque, *adv.*, therefore, and so (*introduces principal sentences*).
 item, *adv.*, likewise.
 iter (eo), itineris, *n.*, road, march.
 iūbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, *v. a.*, order.
 iūs, iuris, *n.*, right.
 iuventūs (iuvenis), -utis, *f.* (*collective noun*), young men (*able to fight*. See note on page 81).
 L = quinquaginta.
 lābor, -ōris, *m.*, hard work, exertion.
 lācus, -ūs, *m.*, lake.
 laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, glad.
 languidus (languco), -a, -um, *adj.*, faint, slack.
 lāpis, -idis, *m.*, stone.

lātē (lātus), *adv.*, widely.

Compar. latius.

lāteo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, escape notice, be unobserved.

lātītudo (latus), -inis, *f.*, width, extent.

lātro, -ōnis, *m.*, robber.

lāturus. See *fero*.

lātus, -ēris, *n.*, side, flank.

lēgatio (legatus), -onis, *f.*, embassy.

lēgatus (lēgo), -i, *m.*, (1) ambassador; (2) officer, commander (not *in-chief*). See particularly *chap. xvii*.

Labienus, Galba, Crassus, and Sabinus were 'legati'. Be careful not to confuse the two meanings of the word.

lēgio (lēgo), -onis, *f.*, legion. A legion was divided into 10 'cohorts,' and contained over 3,000 men.

lēgiōnārius (legio), -a, -um, *adv.*, legionary, belonging to a legion.

libenter (libet), *adv.*, willingly.

liberi, -orum, *m. pl.*, children (of either sex).

libertas (liber), -atis, *f.*, freedom.

licet, -ēre, licuit or licitum est, *v. impers.*, it is lawful, it is allowed.

lingūla (*dimin.* of lingua), -ae, *f.*, tongue of land.

linum, -i, *n.*, flax.

lōcus, -i, *m.*, *plur.* loca, place, position. Loca capere, choose favourable positions (for camps); aequus locus, level ground.

longē, *adv.*, far, by far (of

distance and degree, not time).

Compar. longius.

longurius, -i, *m.*, long pole.

longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.

lux (luceo), lūcis, *f.*, light.

Prima luce, at day-break.

magis (magnus), *adv. comparative*, more, rather.

magnitudo (magnus), -inis, *f.*, greatness.

magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great. *Comp.* maior. *Superl.* maximus.

maiores (*comp.* of magnus), -um, *m. pl.*, ancestors.

mālācia (*Greek word*), -ae, *f.*, dead calm.

mālo (magis + volo), malle, malui, *v. n.*, prefer.

mālus, -i, *m.*, mast.

mando (manus + do), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, give a command to, commission (*with dat.*).

mānus, -ūs, *f.*, (1) hand. 'Manu munitum,' artificially fortified; (2) body (of men).

māre, -is, *n.*, sea.

mārītīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sea-, maritime.

mātēria, -ae, *f.*, timber.

maximē (*superl.* of magnopere), *adv.*, especially, chiefly.

maximus. See *magnus*.

mēdiōcris (medius), -e, *adj.*, ordinary.

mēdius, -a, -um, *adv.*, middle, middle of (as with extremus, imus, summus, 'of' has often to be supplied).

mēmīni, -isse, *v. defect.*, remember.

mēmōria, -ae, *f.*, memory, recollection.

mens, -tis, *f.*, mind. *See note on page 85.*

mercātor, -oris, *m.*, trader, merchant.

miles, -itis, *m.*, soldier.

mīlia, -ium, *n.*, thousands.

Mīlia passuum, thousands of yards = (*Roman*) miles, passuum *being often omitted.*

mīlītāris (miles), -e, *adj.*, military. *Res militaris, see res.*

mīnīmē (*superl. of parum*), *adv.*, very little, not at all.

minimus (*superl. of parvus*), -a, -um, *adj.*, least.

mīnuo, -ēre, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, lessen. Minuente (*aestu*), retiring.

mīnus (*comp. of parum*), *adv.*, less.

mitto, -ere, misi, missum, *v. a.*, send, throw.

mōbīlīter (moveo), *adv.*, readily, easily.

mōdo, *adv.*, only.

mōdus, -i, *m.*, manner. *Ad hunc modum*, 'after the following manner'; *huiusmodi, eiusmodi*, 'of this (that) kind.'

moenia, -ium, *n. pl.*, walls, fortifications.

mōles, -is, *f.*, dam, dyke.

mollis, -e, *adj.*, soft, weak.

mons, -tis, *m.*, mountain, hill.

mōror (mora, delay), -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, stay.

mors, -tis, *f.*, death.

multitudo (multus), -inis, *f. (lit. many-ness, so)*, large numbers, number.

multum, *adv.*, much.

multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, many. *Multa nocte*, 'late at night.'

mūnio (moenia), -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, fortify.

mūnitio (munio), -onis, *f.*, fortification.

murālis (murus, wall), -e, *adj.* *Falx muralis* = hook for pulling down walls in sieges, siege-hook.

nam, *coord. conj.*, for.

namque, *coord. conj.*, for.

nātio, -onis, *f.*, tribe.

nātūra, -ae, *f.*, nature, character.

nauta, -ae, *m.*, sailor.

nauticus (nauta), -a, -um, *adj.*, pertaining to the sea. *Res nauticae, see res.*

navālis (navis), -e, *adj.*, pertaining to ships, naval.

navīgātio (navigo), -onis, *f.*, navigation, sailing.

nāvis, -is, *f.*, ship, boat.

ne, (1) *subord. conj.*, that . . . not, lest. *See Appendix A, ii. a*; (2) *adv.*, not: *ne . . . quidem*, 'not even . . .'

nēc, *contracted for neque, q. v.*

nēcessārio (necesso), *adv.*, of necessity, perforce.

nēcō (nex), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, slay (*violently*), execute.

neglīgo (nec, not + lēgo), -ēre, -lexi, -lectum, *v. a.*, overlook, neglect.

nēgōtium (nec, not + otium), -i, *n.*, business, matter.

nēque (ne + que), *coord. conj.*, and not, nor. *Nec . . . nec*, 'neither . . . nor.'

nīhil, *indecl.*, nothing.
 nīsi, *subord. conj.*, unless.
 nōceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *r. a.*,
 do harm to, hurt (+ *dative*).
 noctū (nox), *adv.*, by night.
 nōlo (non + volo), nolle, nolui, *v. n.*, be unwilling.
 nōmen, -inis, *n.*, (1) name;
 (2) entry in accounts, so
 obsidum nomine = 'in the
 category of hostages.'
 nōmīnātim (nomen), *adv.*,
 by name.
 nōn (ne + unum), *adv.*, not.
 nonnihil (non + nihil), *adv.*,
 somewhat.
 nonnullus (non + nullus), -a,
 -um, *adj.*, some.
 nosco, -ēre, novi, notum, *r.*
incept., become acquainted
 with, learn. *Perf.* novi,
 be acquainted with, know.
See note on page 71.
 noster (nos), -tra, -trum,
poss. adj., our. *Pl.* nostri,
 our men, i. e. Romans.
 nōvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.
 novis rebus studere = 'wish
 for changes,' 'be in favour
 of a revolution.'
 nox, -ctis, *f.*, night.
 nūdo (nudus), -are, -avi,
 -atum, *v. a.*, strip, deprive.
 nullus (ne + ullus), -a, -um,
adj., no, none.
 nūmērus, -i, *m.*, number.
 nuntius, -i, *m.*, (1) messenger;
 (2) message.
 ōb, *prep. acc.*, on account of.
 obsēs, -īdis, *c.*, hostage.
 obsideo (ob + sedeo), -ēre,
 -sēdi, -sessum, *v. a.*, besiege,
 block (*of roads*).
 occāsio (occido, fall, happen),

-onis, *f.*, chance, opportunity.
 occasus (occido), -ūs, *m.*, setting
 (*of the sun*).
 occido (ob + caedo), -ēre, -di,
 -sum, *v. a.*, kill.
 occūpo (ob + capio), -are,
 -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, seize.
 occurro (ob + curro), -ēre,
 -curri, -cursum, *v. n.*, run
 up, run into, meet (*with
 dat.*).
 ōceānus, -i, *m.*, open sea, the
 Atlantic.
 ōcūlus, -i, *m.*, eye.
 ōdi, -isse, *v. defect.*, hate.
 officium (opem + facio), -i,
n., duty, allegiance.
 omnis, -e, *adj.*, all.
 ōnus, -eris, *n.*, weight.
 ōpinio (opinor, think), -onis,
f., (1) thought: praeter
 opinionem, unexpectedly;
 (2) reputation, impression.
 ōportet, -ēre, -uit, *r. impers.*,
 it behoves (*with infin.*),
 ought.
 oppidum, -i, *n.*, town.
 opportunitās (opportunus),
 -atis, *f.*, advantage.
 opportūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ad-
 vantageous, fortunate.
 opprimo (ob + premo), -ēre,
 -pressi, -pressum, *v. a.*, take
 by surprise, overwhelm.
 oppugnatio (oppugno), -onis,
f., siege, blockade.
 oppugno (ob + pugno), -are,
 -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, attack,
 besiege.
 ōpus, -eris, *n.*, work. *Pl.*
 opera, siege-works.
 ōpus, *n. indecl.*, need (*with abl.*
of).
 ōra, -ae, *f.*, coast.

ornatus (*p.p.* of orno), -a, -um, *adj.*, equipped. *Superl.* ornatissimus, very well equipped.

ostendo (ob + tendo), -ere, -di, -tum, *v. a.*, show, indicate, display.

pāco (pax), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, quieten (by conquest).

pālūs, -udis, *f.*, swamp.

parātus (*p.p.* paro), -a, -um, *adj.*, equipped. *Superl.* paratissimus, 'very well furnished.'

pāro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, prepare, get ready.

pars, -tis, *f.*, part, share, quarter (*of a town*), direction. Ex omnibus partibus, 'from all directions.'

partior (pars), -iri, -itus sum, *v. dep.*, divide, distribute.

pārum, *adv.*, too little. *Often has effect of negative, so* parum diligenter. 'with too little care,' 'without any care.'

passus, -ūs, *m.*, step. See milia.

pātēfacio (patere, spread + facio), -ere, -feci, -factum, *v. a.*, open up.

pātēfio, -ieri, -factus sum, *used as passive of patefacio.*

pātor, -i, passus sum, *v. dep.*, suffer, allow.

paucitas (paucus), -atis, *f.*, fewness.

paucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few.

paulatim (paulus), *adv.*, little by little, gradually.

paulisper (paulus), *adv.*, for a little while.

paulo (paulus), *adv.*, by a

little, somewhat. Paulo fortius, 'braver than the average.'

pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.

pēcus, -ōris, *n.*, cattle.

pēdālis (pes), -c, *adj.*, of a foot, a foot thick.

pēdester (pes), -tris, -tre, *adj.*, on foot (as opposed to 'on horseback'), on land (as opposed to 'on sea').

pellis, -is, *f.*, skin, hide.

pello, -ere, pēpūli, pulsum, *v. a.*, drive back.

per, *prep. acc.*, through, by means of, on account of.

perditus (*p.p.* of perdo, lose), -a, -um, *adj.*, abandoned, desperate.

perdūco (per + duco), -ere, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, bring through, bring over.

perfēro (per + fero), -ferre, -tuli, -latum, *v. a.*, endure (stoutly), endure to the end, submit to, resign oneself to.

perficio (per + facio), -ere, -feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, finish, carry out.

perfūga (perfugio), -ae, *m.*, deserter.

pergo (per + rego), -ere, per-rexi, perrectum, *v. a.*, proceed.

pēricūlum, -i, *n.*, danger.

pēritus, -a, -um, *adj.*, experienced.

permāneo (per + maneo), -ere, -mansi, -mansum, *v. n.*, remain. •

permitto (per + mitto), -ere, -misi, -misum, *v. a.*, permit (*with dat. and ut clause*).

permōveo (per + moveo), -ēre,
 -mōvi, -motum, *v. a.*, alarm,
 influence.
 perpaucus (per + paucus) -a,
 -um, *adj.*, very few.
 perpētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, con-
 tinuous.
 perrumpo (per + rumpo),
 -ēre, -rupi, -ruptum, *v. a.*,
 burst through.
 perspicio (per + specio), -ēre,
 -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, see,
 understand.
 persuādeo (per + suadeo),
 -ēre, -suasi, -suasum, *v. a.*
 persuade (*with dat. and ut*
clause). Sibi persuasum
 habere, 'to be firmly con-
 vinced.'
 perterreo (per + terreo), -ēre,
 -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, frighten.
 pertineo (per + teneo), -ēre,
 -ui, -tentum, *v. n.*, extend,
 belong to.
 pervēnio (per + venio), -ire,
 -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.*, arrive.
 pēs, pēdis, *m.*, foot.
 pēto, -ēre, petivi, petitum,
v. a., seek, ask for, make
 for (*in retreat*).
 pilus, -i, *m.*, a company (*the*
smallest unit into which the
legion was divided, being pro-
bably one-third of a century).
 plācet, -ēre, placuit or placi-
 tum est, *v. impers.*, it
 pleases, it is decided.
 plānē (planus), *adv.*, clearly.
 plānities, -ei, *f.*, plain.
 plānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, level,
 * flat.
 plēnē (plenus), *adv.*, com-
 pletely.
 plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full,
 complete.

plērūmq̄ue, *adv.*, generally,
 usually.
 plūres (*comp. of multus*),
 plura, *gen. plurium*, *adj.*
plur., more.
 plūrimum (plurimus), *adv.*,
 most, very much.
 plurimus (*superl. of multus*),
 -a, -um, *adj.*, most, very
 many. Quam plurimi, 'as
 many as possible.'
 plus (*comp. of multum*), *adv.*,
 more.
 pollex, -icis, *m.*, thumb (*used*
with digitus in apposition).
 pollicitatio (polliceor), -onis,
f., promise.
 pōno, -ēre, pōsui, pōsitum.
v. a., place. Pass. positum
 est, 'lay.'
 pōpulus, -i, *m.*, people, na-
 tion. (*Note. pl. populi is*
not people, but peoples, i. e.
tribes.)
 porta, -ae, *f.*, gate.
 portōrium (portus), -i, *n.*,
 toll, customs-duty.
 portus, -ūs, *m.*, harbour.
 positus. See pono.
 possessio (possideo), -onis,
f., possession.
 possum (potis, ablo + sum),
 posse, potui, *v. n.*, be able,
 can. Plurimum posse, 'to
 be very powerful.'
 post, *adv.*, afterwards.
 postērus (post), -a, -um, *adj.*,
 next, following.
 postquam (post + quam,
 often kept separate), *temp.*
conj., after that, when. See
 Appendix A. ii. c.
 pōtestas (potis), -atis, *f.*,
 possibility, chance.
 pōtior (potis), -iri, -itus sum,

v. dep., gain possession of
(*with abl.*).

praeācūtus (prae + acutus),
-a, -um, *adj.*, sharpened at
the end.

praebeo (prae + habeo), -ēre,
-ui, -itum, *v. a.*, offer, pre-
sent.

praedor (praeda), -ari, -atus
sum, *v. dep.*, plunder.

praefectus (praeficio), -i, *m.*,
officer.

praeficio (prae + facio), -ēre,
-feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, set in
command over (*with acc.*
and dat.).

praemium (prae + emo), -i,
n., reward.

praepāro (prae + paro), -are,
-avi, -atum, *v. a.*, prepare
beforehand, provide.

praerumpo (prae + rumpo),
-ēre, -rupi, -ruptum, *v. a.*,
break off.

praesertim, *adv.*, especially.

praesidium (praesideo), -i,
n., defence, garrison, guard.

praesto (prae + sto), -stare,
-stiti, -stitum, *v. n.*, excel,
have advantage over (*with*
dat.).

praesum (prae + sum), -osse,
-fui, *v. n.*, be in command
of (*with dat.*).

praeter, *prep. acc.*, beyond,
contrary to.

praeterea, *adv.*, besides.

prēmo, -ēre, -pressi, -pres-
sum, *v. a.*, press hard,
harass.

prīmo (primus), *adv.*, at first.

prīmum (primus), *adv.*,
firstly.

primus (*superl. adj.* from
prae), -a, -um, *adj.*, first.

princeps (primum + capio),
-ipis, *m.*, chief.

prius (*comparative adverb* from
prae), before. See 'prius-
quam.'

priusquam (prius + quam,
often kept separate), *temp.*
conj., before that, before.
See Appendix A. ii. c.

pro, *prep. abl.*, (1) before (of
place; (2) instead of, for.
Pro perfuga, 'in guise of a
deserter'; (3) in consid-
eration of, &c. Pro loci
natura, 'considering the
nature of the place.' Pro
magnitudine periculi, 'in
proportion to the greatness
of the danger.'

prōbo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*,
approve.

prōconsul (pro + consul),
-ulis, *m.*, proconsul (*a con-
sul, after his year of office
in Rome, might undertake
the duties of Governor in a
province*).

prōduco (pro + duco), -ēre,
-duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, lead
out.

proelium, -i, *n.*, battle.

prōficio (pro + facio), -ēre,
-feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, ac-
complish, gain advantage.

prōficiscor, -i, -fectus sum,
v. dep., set out.

prōfugio (pro + fugio), -ēre,
-fūgi, -fugitum, *v. n.*,
escape.

prōhibeo (pro + habeo), -ēre,
-ui, -itum, *v. a.*, check,
prevent.

prōmontōrium (pro + mons),
-i, *n.*, promontory, head-
land.

promptus (*p. p. of promo*),
-a, -um, *adj.*, ready, quick.

prōpē, *adv.*, nearly, almost.

prōpinquus (*prope*), -a, -um,
adj., near.

prōpōno (*pro + pono*), -ēre,
-posui, -positum, *v. a.*, lay
before, declare.

propter, *prep. acc.*, on ac-
count of.

proptēreā, *adv.*, therefore.

Propterea quod (*for this
reason*) because.

prōra, -ae, *f.*, stem, bow.

prōruo (*pro + ruo*), -ere, -rui,
-rutum, *v. a.*, pull down,
fell.

prōvideo (*pro + video*), -ēre,
-vidi, -visum, *v. a.*, see to,
provide.

prōvincia, -ae, *f.*, province.
See note on page 67.

proximē (*superl. of prope*),
adv., last, latest.

proximus (*superl. adj. from
prope*), -a, -um, *adj.*, near-
est, next (*with dative, ex-
cept in Chap. VII*).

pugna, -ae, *f.*, battle.

pugno (*pugna*), -are, -avi,
-atum, *v. n.*, fight.

pulsus (*pello, drive*), -ūs, *m.*,
beat (*of oars*), impulse.

puppis, -is, *f.*, stern.

pūto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*,
think.

quam (*qui*), *adv. and conj.*,
(1) with superlatives,
quam maximus, 'as great
as possible'; (2) after com-
paratives, than; (3) after
post, ante, prius, forming
temporal conj., 'after that,'
'before that.'

quando (*quis*), *adv.*, at any
time, ever (*after si*).

quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, how
great, what great . . .

quartus (*quattuor*), -a, -um,
ordinal adj., fourth.

quattuor, *num. adj. indecl.*,
four.

-que, *coord. conj.*, and.

quemadmodum (*quem ad
modum. See modus*), *adv.*,
how, as.

quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*,
who, which, what. For
qui introducing a sentence
*see note on 'Quae ubi,' page
78. For qui with subjunctive
see Appendix A. ii. note.*

quicumque, quaecumque,
quodcumque, *indef. pron.*,
whoever, whichever, what-
ever.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam,
indef. pron., a certain.

quidem, *adv.*, indeed (*empha-
sizing preceding word*), for
ne . . . quidem *see 'ne.'*

quīn (*quī, how + ne, not*),
subord. conj., used after nega-
tive verbs of doubting or de-
laying, and followed by sub-
junctive, but that, from (*with
English verbal noun in -ing*),
to (*with infinitive*).

quingenta, *num. adj. indecl.*,
fifty.

quis, quae, quid, *interrog.
pron.*, who, which, what.

quisquam, quaequam, quid-
quam or quicquam, *indef.
pron.*, any one (*used only in
negative sentences*).

quisque, quaeque, quidque,
distrib. pron., each.

quīvis (*qui + vis, you will*),

quaevis, quodvis, *indef. pron.*, any, whatever, every.

quo (qui), *adv.*, (1) of place, whither; (2) in final sentences = *ut co.* See *Appendix A. ii. a.*

quod (qui), (1) *causal conj.*, because. See *Appendix A. ii. a.* Sometimes preceded by *propterea*, *q. v.*; (2) = the fact that. See *Appendix A. iii. i.*

quōque, *adv.*, also.

quōqueversum (quoque-versus, turned in each direction), *adv.*, in every direction, all about.

quōtidie. See *cottidie*.

quum. See *cum*.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scattered, at intervals.

rātio (reor), -onis, *f.*, method, way.

rēbellio (re-bello), -onis, *f.*, renewal of war (*not* rebellion. See *defectio*).

recīpero, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, get back, recover.

recīpio (re + capio), -ēre, -cepi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (1) take back, *Reflexive*, so recipere, (a) retire, (b) recover oneself; (2) admit (into surrender, &c.).

recūso (re + causa), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, refuse.

rēdintēgro (re + integer, whole), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, renew, refresh.

rēdūco (re + duco), -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, lead back.

rēfacio (re + facio), -ēre, -fecer,

-fectum, *v. a.*, repair, refresh.

rēgio (rego), -onis, *f.*, district.

rēgo (rex), -ūre, rexi, rectum, *v. a.*, guide, steer.

rēlinquo (re + linquo), -ēre, -liqui, -lictum, *v. a.*, leave behind, abandon.

rēliquus (relinquo), -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining, rest of (*of supplied*). See *medius*, *extremus*, &c.

rēmex (remus + ago), -igis, *m.*, rower.

rēmitto (re + mitto), -ēre, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, send back.

rēmus, -i, *m.*, oar.

rēnōvo (re + novus), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, renew.

rēnuntio (re + nuntius), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, bring back news.

rēpello (re + pello), -ēre, repuli, repulsum, *v. a.*, drive back.

rēpentinus (repento, suddenly), -a, -um, *adj.*, sudden, hasty (*of plans*).

rēpērio (re + pario), -ire, repperi, repertum, *v. a.*, find.

rēprimo (re + premo), -ere, pressi, -pressum, *v. a.*, check, stop.

rēpugno (re + pugno), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, resist.

rēpulsus. See *repello*.

rēs, rei, *f.*, thing, &c. *Translation varies according to context.* Res militaris = warfare; res nauticae = seamanship; res frumentaria = corn supplies; rem gerere = conduct operations; res novae = changes.

rēservo (re + servo), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, keep back, reserve.

rēsisto (re + *redupl. form of* sto), -ēre, -stiti, *v. n.*, hold one's ground. *Pres. partic.* resistens, resolute.

rētentus. *See* retineo.

rētineo (re + teneo), -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, keep back, retain.

rēvertor (re + vertor), -i, -versus sum (*passive in intransitive sense*), return.

rēvincio (re + vincio), -ire, -vinxi, -vinctum, *v. a.*, bind fast.

rēvōco (re + voco), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, draw off, take away.

rōbur, -ōris, *n.*, oak.

rostrum, -i, *n.*, prow.

rursus (re + versus), *adv.*, back, again.

saepe, *adv.*, often. *Comp.* saepius.

saevio (saevus), -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, rage, blow hard.

sālūs, -utis, *f.*, safety.

sanctus (*p. p. of* sancio, consecrate), -a, -um, *adj.*, hal-
lowed, inviolate.

sarcīna (sarcio), -ae, *f.*, baggage (*as carried*; *see note on page 90*), kit.

sarmentum, -i, *n.*, twig, branch.

sātis, *adv.*, enough. *Used often as substantive of quality, followed by a partitive genitive.*

saucius, -a, -um, *adj.*, wounded.

saxum, -i, *n.*, rock.

scientia (scio), -ae, *f.*, knowledge, skill.

scindo, -ēre, scīdi, scissum, *v. a.*, tear down.

scio, -ire, scivi, scitum, *v. a.*, know.

se (or sese), sui, *reflex. pronoun, sing. and plur.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

sectura (seco), -ae, *f.*, cutting, gallery (*of mine*).

sēcundus (sequor), -a, -um, *adj.*, favourable, successful.

sēd, *coord. conj.*, but.

semper, *adv.*, always.

sēnātus (senex), -ūs, *m.*, senate, meeting of the elders.

sententia (sentio), -ae, *f.*, opinion, vote.

sentīo, -iri, sensi, sensum, *v. a.*, think, feel.

septimus (septem), *ordin. adj.*, seventh.

sescenti. *See* sexcenti.

sequor, -i, secutus sum, *v. dep.*, follow.

servitūs (servus), -utis, *f.*, slavery.

sese. *See* se.

sex, *num. adj. indecl.*, six.

sexcenti (sex + centum), -orum, *num. adj.*, six hundred.

si, *condit. conj.*, if. *See Appendix A. ii. e.*

sic, *adv.*, so.

signum, -i, *n.*, signal.

silva, -ae, *f.*, wood.

sīmūl, *adv.*, at the same time.

sine, *prep. abl.*, without.

singillatim (singulus), *adv.*, one by one, individually, on special duty.

singūli, -ae, -a, *distrib. numeral*

- adj.*, one each, one by one.
- situs* (*sino*), -ūs, *m.*, position, situation.
- sivē* (*si + ve*), *condit. conj.*, or if. *Sive . . . sive*, whether . . . or.
- sōciūs* (*sequor*), -i, *m.*, ally.
- sōl*, *sōlis*, *m.*, sun.
- soldurius* (*a native word*), -i, *m.*, retainer (*no connexion with 'soldier'*).
- sollicitō*, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, urge, excite.
- solum* (*solus*), *adv.*, only, alone.
- spātium*, -i, *n.*, space, interval.
- spēcies*, -ei, *f.*, show, appearance.
- spēs*, -ei, *f.*, hope, expectation.
- stātīm* (*sto*), *adv.*, immediately.
- stātuo* (*sto*), -ēre, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, resolve, determine.
- structura* (*struo*), -ae, *f.*, shaft, gallery (*in mines*).
- stūdeo*, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be eager for, be desirous of (*with dat.*).
- stūdium* (*studeo*), -i, *n.*, desire, eagerness.
- sūb*, *prep. abl.*, under.
- sūbito* (*subitus*), *adv.*, suddenly.
- sūbitus*, -a, -um, *adj.*, sudden, unexpected, rash.
- sublatus*. See *tollo*.
- subministro* (*sub + ministro*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, provide, supply.
- subsidium* (*sub + sedeo*), -i, *n.*, help, relief.
- subsum* (*sub + sum*), -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, be near.
- succēdo* (*sub + cedo*), -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, come up, take the place of, succeed to (*with dative*).
- sum*, *esse*, *fui*, *v. n.*, be.
- summa*, -ae, *f.*, chief management, control.
- summus* (*superl. adj. from super*), -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) highest, top of (*see extremus*); (2) utmost; *summa vi*, 'with all their might.'
- sumo* (*sub + emo*), -ēre, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, *v. a.*, take in hand, undertake.
- sūpērior* (*comp. adj. fr. super*), -ius, *adj.*, higher; former, previous.
- sūpēro* (*super*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, overtop; overcome, conquer, baffle; (*intrans.*) have the upper hand.
- sūpersum* (*super + sum*), -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, survive, remain.
- supporto* (*sub + porto*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, carry up, convey.
- sūprā*, *adv.*, before, above.
- suscīpio* (*sub + capio*), -ēre, -cepi, -ceptum, *v. a.*, take up, undertake.
- sustīneo* (*sub + teneo*), -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, hold out against, withstand.
- suus*, -a, -um, *possess. adj. and pron.*; his own, her own, &c.
- tāmen*, *adv.*, nevertheless, yet.

tandem, *adv.*, at last.
 tantummōdo (tantum + mōdo), *adv.*, only.
 tantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great, that great. *Neuter tantum often followed by partitive genitive, 'so much (of).'*
 tēlum, -i, *n.*, weapon (*for offence*), missile.
 tempestās, -atis, *f.*, storm.
 tempto (*frequentative of tendo*), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, try.
 tēmpūs, -ōris, *n.*, time.
 tēnēo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, *v. a.*, hold, occupy.
 tēnuiter (tenuis), *adv.*, thinly. Tenuiter confectus, 'worked thin.'
 tergum, -i, *n.*, back. Terga vertere, 'to flee.'
 terni (tres), -ae, -a, *distrib. num. adj.*, three each.
 terra, -ae, *f.*, land.
 tertius (tres), -a, -um, *ordinal num. adj.*, third.
 timeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, fear.
 timide (timidus), *adv.*, with timidity. Non timide, 'fearlessly.'
 timidus (timeo), -a, -um, *adj.*, timid, cowardly.
 timor, -oris, *m.*, fear.
 tollo, -ēre, sustūli, sublātum, *v. a.*, raise.
 tōt, *indecl. num. adj.*, so many.
 tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, all, whole (*of (see extremus, summus, &c.)*).
 trabs, trabis, *f.*, beam.
 trādo (trans + do), -ēre, -didi, * -ditum, *v. a.*, hand over, surrender.
 tranquillitās (tranquillus), -atis, *f.*, quiet, calm.
 transcendo (trans + scando),

-ēre, -di, -sum, *v. n.*, climb across, cross over.
 transeo (trans + eo), -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, go over, cross to the side of (*with ad*), pass (*of time*).
 transtrum, -i, *n.*, thwart, cross-timber.
 tres, tria, *num. adj. plur.*, three.
 tribūnus (tribus), -i, *m.*, tribune (*of which officers each legion had six*).
 trīgintā, *num. adj. indecl.*, thirty.
 tum, *adv.*, then.
 turris, -is, *f.*, tower.
 tūtō (tutus), *adv.*, safely. *Compar. tutius.*
 tūtus (tueor, guard), -a, -um, *adj.*, safe.
 ūbī, *temp. conj.*, when.
 ūbique (ubi + que, *as in quisque, uterque*), *adv.*, anywhere, everywhere.
 ullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, any. *Used only in negative sentences.*
 ultimus (*superl. adj. from ultra*), -a, -um, *adj.*, most distant, farthest.
 ultrō (ultra), *adv. (lit. beyond what was expected, so)*, voluntarily, of one's own accord.
 umquam, *adv.*, ever. *Used only in negative sentences.*
 ūnā (unus), *adv.*, together. Una cum, 'together with.'
 unde, *adv.*, whence.
 undīque (unde + que, *cf. ubique*), *adv.*, from all sides, on all sides.
 unus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, one. Celeritate una, 'in swift-

ness *alone* ; uno tempore,
'at one and the same time.'

usque, *adv.*, even, quite.

Usque ad, right up to (*now the French jusqu'à*).

ūsus (utor), -ūs, *m.*, use, service, practice.

ūt (uti), *subord. conj.*, (1) as (*with indic.*); (2) final, in order that (*see Appendix A. ii. a*); (3) consecutive, so that (*see Appendix A. ii. b*); (4) substantial (*see Appendix A. iii. 1, and A. iii. 2 c*).

ūterque (uter + que, *cf. quisque*), utraque, utrumque, *pron.*, each (of two), both.

ūti. *See ut.*

ūti, *pres. infn. of utor.*

ūtor, -i, usus sum, *v. dep.*, use (*with abl.*).

vacuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, empty.

vādum, -i, *n.*, shallow, shoal, ford.

vāgor, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, wander, roam about.

vāleo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be strong.

vallis, -is, *f.*, valley.

vallum, -i, *n.*, rampart.

vasto (vastus), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. q.*, lay waste.

vastus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wide, immense.

vectigālis (vectigal, tax), -e, *adj.*, subject to taxation, tributary.

vēhēmenter (vehemens), *adv.*, hotly, keenly.

vēl (volo), *coord. conj.*, or. Vel . . . vel, either . . . or.

vēlum, -i, *n.*, sail.

vendo, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, sell.

vēnio, -īre, vēni, ventum, *v. n.*, come.

ventus, -i, *m.*, wind.

vērīsīmilis (verum, truth + similis), -e, *adj.*, likely, probable.

vero (verum), *adv.*, in truth, indeed.

verto, -ēre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, turn.

vētūs, -ēris, *adj.*, old, of long standing.

via, -ae, *f.*, road, way.

victōria (vinco), -ae, *f.*, victory.

vīcus, -i, *m.*, village.

vīdeo, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *v. a.*, see. *Passive* be seen, appear.

vīginti, *num. adj. indecl.*, twenty.

vinco, -ēre, vici, victum, *v. a.*, conquer.

vinculum (vincio, bind), -i, *n.*, fetter, chain.

vindico (vindex, avenger), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, take vengeance on, punish (*with 'in'*).

vīnea, -ae, *f.*, mantlet (*an erection to protect besiegers*).

vīr, viri, *m.*, man.

virgultum, -i, *n.*, brushwood, faggot.

virtūs (vir) -ūtis, *f. (lit. manliness, so)*, courage.

vīs, *acc. vim, abl. vi. Plur.*

vires, virium, viribus, *f. In singular*, strength (*when exerted*), force; *in plur.*, strength (*generally*).

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vix, *adv.*, hardly, with difficulty, scarcely.
volnūs, -ēris, *n.*, wound.
vōlo, velle, volui, *v. a. and n.*, wish.

vox, vōcis, *f.*, voice, utterance, remark.

xii = duodecim.

xxx = triginta.